CIRCULATION — LAST WEEK 172,000!

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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896. VOL. LXIV: NO. 42.

## Poetry.

### "THE FAIR PENITENT."

She trips demurely down the aisle
As artless as shy, nut-brown maid,
I watch the piquant, tender smile,
The ashy wisp of silken braid
As timorous as shy tender fawn
That languid crops sweet savory grass,
And frankly greets the roseate dawn,
I see the soft-eyed lassie pass.

So shy and virginal her air,
As pensive as a seraph bright,
The radiant halo of her hair
Is rich as sunshine to the sight.
She kneels so meekly in the pew,
With eyes demure and dainty mien,
'Neath oriel windows' churchly hue
That filter radiance o'er the scene.

I like to see her rose-leaf face
Blush like white lily in the sun,
I mark the supple, girlish grace,
The high-bred pallor of the nun!
I watch the dewy, violet eyes,
The inky eyebrows' silken shade
That masks her glance of arch surprise
And beautifies the tender maid.

Like some rich jewel in the gloom,
She seems to hide her beauty rare;
The swinging censer's rich perfume
Spills incense on the tranced air.
Touched with Cecilia's haunting grace
She seems some truant from the skies,
I watch the pure, patrician face,
The starry splendor of her eyes.

The majestic organ's noble strain
Peals out in rapturous roundelay,
As throbbing with fierce godlike pain,
And cheers the laggard in the fray,
She chastely kneels 'fore altar shrine
Too pure a dove for earthly wrong,
Shy hostage from dim aerial clime
As splendid as some stately song.
—James E. Kinsella.

### HOW TO REMAIN YOUNG.

Strive always to be calm; be cheerful and sleep well;
Delight in music; much with little children dwell;
With moderation eat; salute the opening day
With glad "Good morning!" be it rosy dawn or gray;
Thy burdens bravely bear, yet make thou no delay
To help a feeble brother all the rugged way;
Think not too much of self, nor idly fret and grieve
That thou must all earth's wealth and beauty some day leave;
Trust thou in God; and in the holy footsteps tread
Of those who live forever, though men count them dead.
Wise as the serpent, and yet harmless as the dove—
Be thou like Christ in heavenly patience and in love.
—Frederic R. Marvin, in Home Journal.

### WHEN THE CROP'S LAID BY.

The world is looking brighter
When the crop's laid by;
The heart is feeling lighter
When the crop's laid by.
You forget the summer heat
In the fields of corn and wheat,
And the reaping song is sweet
When the crop's laid by.

There's time for love and laughter
When the crop's laid by;
A kind of glad hereafter
When the crop's laid by.
Each day some joy is bringing;
The sweetest bells are ringing,
And you hear your sweetheart singing
When the crop's laid by.

The world—it goes a-Maying
When the crop's laid by;
And every fiddle's playing
When the crop's laid by.
And in the mild sun streaming
The golden rod is gleaming,
And life is love and dreaming
When the crop's laid by.
—Atlanta Constitution.

## Miscellany.

### PISTACHE GREEN GOWN.

**Harmonious Shading of Three Tones of Green in a Very Beautiful Costume.**

The alpine hat remains with us in all materials, for it is the most becoming shape ever chosen by a woman. It suits all faces. You see the new alpines in hair and straw braided cunningly together.

An alpine hat and gown all in the same tone was chosen as the prettiest worn by a party of shoppers. The gown was a pistache green ladies' cloth, with tiny circle of black, trimmed with "invisible" green cloth. Pointed panels of the dark green trimmed the skirt, and a broad plait extended down the waist. On each side were straps of the same, each strap held by a steel button. The sleeves to the elbow were of the dark green cloth.

Green has not threatened to leave us yet. The novelty of having a new color to dress with, and such a becoming color

IN PISTACHE GREEN.

too, has made green the most popular shade for women's gowns. The body of this very tasteful green gown was of the plain ladies' cloth, while the rest of the dress had the tiny black figure. This actually made the costume a three-tone one, but so beautifully did it all blend that it might have been cut from one piece of dress goods.

### Some Hope.

Fond Mother—This is my son Clarence. He is only 13, but he has written some beautiful poetry.

Friend—Then there is some hope for him.

Fond Mother—I'm so glad to hear you say so.

Friend—Yes, when they are so young as that it is easier to lick it out of them.—The Sketch.

### Entirely in Accord.

She—I hate to hear a girl when she is out walking with a young man make any suggestion about how fond she is of ice cream soda; don't you Mr. Walsingham?

He—Indeed I do, Miss Atherton. By the way, won't you stop in here and have an ice cream soda now with me?—Somerville Journal.

### Gauging Him.

Manager—How many single daughters has that man Boomer?

Clerk—Three.

Manager—Add $5 to his gas bill and see that the meter at his house is geared higher.—Detroit Free Press.

### Pneumatic Tires Not Necessary.

If a young woman is bound to ride to the devil, she can probably make as good time on a chair with casters as on a bicycle.—Mexican Herald.

## DON CARLOS.

**THE SPANISH PRETENDER AGAIN HAS HOPES.**

**He Has Ambition to Head a Revolution and His Strength is Growing Constantly.**

Spain, distracted by revolution in two of her most important colonies, torn internally by dissensions in her chamber of representatives, impoverished in her treasury, threatened by socialism and

THE DUCHESS OF MADRID.

anarchism, disturbed by agitation for a republic, and believing herself in great danger of war with the United States, has a new woe in store for her. The star of Don Carlos, which had been buried below the horizon for many years, is again blazing full in the firmament of Spanish politics.

His "Catholic majesty" is waxing in strength, and if the infant king Alfonso were old enough to realize he migh verily fear the danger. Don Carlos is your booted and spurred prince. He is a

DON CARLOS, DUKE OF MADRID.

pretender that does not sit and sigh over the lost glories of his royal race, and who lives in the hope that some day a miracle will come along and lift him into the throne. He is the kind of a pretender that buckles on a sword mounts a horse, and "gathers head" on the borders of his empire and marches at the front of an army to his capital, fighting every foot of the road. Never since there was a pretender to the throne of Spain—and this Don Carlos is the third, pretender of that name—has the outlook been so favorable for the fall of the constitutional monarchy. The Carlists clubs in the kingdom—and there are some 2,000 of them, it is said—are active as never before; the breath of conspiracy is in the air; the old loyal blood of the Basques is stirred to the innermost chambers of its heart, and Carlos, rich in money, powerful in friends, strong in purpose, and backed by an ancient an honorable title to the throne, so long as there must be a throne in Spain, is waiting for the moment when he can strike the blow.

**Pretender Will Not Down.**

The history of this man is the story of the uneasy, eventful life of him whose ambition is kingly and whose pride is as fierce and as implacable and as uncompromising as the sea. No vicissitude could prostrate him; no suffering could tame the master desire to have and possess what was his own. Beaten to earth again and again, he has always risen more remorseless than ever. Battered by the bludgeon of fortune, h ehas defied even the fates themselves, and he seems in a fair way now of having the reward of his perseverance. His fortunes have been various. To-day without enough to eat, selling his horse and his jewelry for bread; tomorrow rolling in wealth by marriage with a Bourbon princess of Spain; the day after to-morrow driven from the continent, an exile in England, supported by charity from his loyal friends, and the fourth day the possessor of millions, with every hope of restoring the old monarchy and ruling as lawful king of the fiery people whose warlike instincts and high chivalry have never lapsed.

Don Carlos, the first pretender, died in 1855. His place was supplied by Don Carlos, pretender the second, his son. In 1860 an insurrection to place him on the throne was speedily crushed and the pretender was arrested, but liberated son after. He died in 1861. The breach was filled by his nephew, Don Carlos, pretender the third, who has done more for the Carlist cause than all the others combined.

**Menace to the Monarchy.**

The absolutists, represented by the movement, were ousted by the constitutionalists, when the cortes repealed the law that barred the infant daughter of Christina from the throne. The weak old king was easily persuaded over, and from that time forward the Carlists have been a menace to the constitutional monarchy of Spain. England, of course, sided against the absolutists, but there is no danger now of English interference. If Carlos can win this fight he will be the absolute monarch of Spain. He has been married twice. His first wife was a great lady of France, the Princess de Bourbon and daughter of the Count de Chambord. They were married in 1867, and for many year after that they were very poor indeed. They lived in Passy, then a suburb, now a part of Paris, and their suffering was keen. His majesty never loved his first wife, and their domestic life was miserable. He would sell his war horse and fling the money to her on the bare table, telling her to buy bread with it. Once he disposed of the badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece that had decorated the person of his illustrious ancestor, Emperor Charles V. This was bad enough, but his majesty denied having done it, and charged a faithful old friend with having stolen it. He was blamed for this, but necessity knows no law. He had to protect his royal honor. When the Chambords died they left the bulk of their property to the wife of the pretender, and now Don Carlos was spared the shame of lying and stealing. His wife, the duchess, died in 1893, and Carlos was cut off from comfort again. She left her property to her children, and his majesty had to shift for himself. Two years ago he married the Princess Marie Berthe de Rohan.

### WOMEN YOU HEAR ABOUT.

The widowed Queen of Naples is the only female knight of the Russian order of St. George, which is conferred solely for exceptional bravery under fire.

The Countess Tolstoi is an exceptionally refined and beautiful woman and is naturally extremely fond of society, but to please her husband she lives secluded and devotes herself to being his emanuensis and secretary.

The first woman to receive a medical diploma in this country or Europe, is Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who is now 75, and has just published her biography. She was born in England but took her degree in this country.

Miss Kate Wheelock, the whist teacher, began her professional career ten or twelve years ago. At first she taught a class for nothing, but she was soon struck by the idea that she had a money-making occupation at her hand, and began charging a regular fee for her instructions. Ever since then she has had all she could do in the way of conducting classes, has traveled from place to place wherever classes have been organized, and has lately introduced an invention in the shape of a stereopticon, by means of which she is able to teach large classes to better advantage.

Long before the death of Robert Garrett of Baltimore & Ohio fame, which occurred last month, the management of the immense Garrett fortune had devolved on his sister, Miss Mary E. Garrett, now considered the richest unmarried woman in the United States. The Garretts were originally grocers, and their Baltimore house was founded in 1849. Their first connection with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was by an investment in its bonds, which were offered at a low price. The elder Garrett left four children: Robert, who has just died after having been insane for some years; another brother who has been in an asylum since his youth; T. Harrison Garrett, who was drowned while yachting in Chesapeake bay in 1888, and Miss Mary Garrett. The latter is now a woman of 40, whose embonpoint makes her look younger than her years. She is a brunette, with a constant look of anxiety in her dark eyes. She lives in a cottage at Montauk, where she manages the estate with the aid of a small army of clerks and stenographers. Her closest friend is Miss E. Cary Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr college, to which institution Miss Garrett has given $200,000.

### Chinese Proverbs.

Earl Li to bed and Earl Li to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

It is the Earl Li bird that catches the worm.

They sought him Earl Li and they always found him.

The interviewers same Earl Li, but they never avoided the rush of questions.

An Earl Li settler—a cup of tea.

The viceroy's language was not of the Earl Li English variety.

He kept everybody waiting, and yet he was always Earl Li.—New York Sun.

### A QUIET SPIN.

**The Population of Cleveland Going Mad On Bicycling.**

Few towns have benefited more than Elyria by the advent of the bicycle. Fifty-two or three miles seems like a pretty stiff journey for a day's outing, but hundreds of Clevelanders have taken it, and among them many women. The roads are excellent almost every foot of the way, and there isn't a hill to encounter. Elyria, you should know, is one of the prettiest towns in Ohio, and they have an avenue of beautiful homes down there that can't be surpassed anywhere. Of course the new trolley line has been a wonderful gain to the town, and from a quiet and rather sleepy little hamlet it has awakened into a vigorous semblance of activity. On Sunday especially its pretty park is thronged with strangers, and it will continue so while the weather holds good.

In this connection the following little dialogue seems apropos:

Two citizens meeting. Time Monday morning.

First Citizen—"At church yesterday?"

Second Citizen—"No, pastor and his wheel are away in the East."

"And the assistant pastor?"

"Wheeling through Michigan."

"Isn't there somebody who fills your pulpit in case of emergencies?"

"Yes, he's taking a bicycle trip across Canada."

"How about the choir?"

"Don't know, but they all have wheels."

"And for yourself?"

"Oh, I rode down to Elyria and back."

"Well, I went to church. Our pastor doesn't ride."

"Too bad."

"But he's learning."

"Good! Good day!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### A Man With a Record.

"There goes a man who has been the immediate cause of more trouble and excitement in a political gathering than anybody else I know of."

"I don't remember having seen his picture in any of the cartoons."

"No. A great many people do not even know his name. But he has done just what I said."

"Who is he? A financial agitator?"

"No. He was sergeantlat-arms in a convention."—Washington Star.

## Our Story Teller.

# The Little General.

By RICCARDO STEPHENS.

It being a Sunday afternoon, Timothy McCarthy, senior, was very drunk.

He had beaten Kathleen, his wife, much earlier than usual, and Young Tim, coming in soon after, got a stray and careless clout on the side of the head, while poking about for a match to light his pipe.

A year ago Young Tim might have stood this, but he was married now, a six months' married man, with a one-roomed house of his own, and having only looked in to pass the time of day, and having also had a glass or two, he felt it to be a breach of hospitality.

"Ye onmannerly ould sinner!" I heard him shout through the open window, "here's for yez!" and the clout was returned generously.

The free fight that came after is still remembered in Rutherford's Close, off the High Street of Edinburgh. They fought the length of the fairly long room, from the fireplace to the door, and back again from the door to the fireplace, as youth or experience proved the stronger, until Kathleen had screamed herself hoarse, and even the hardened children playing in the dirty court below looked up astonished from their dust and mussel-shells.

They fought back again to the door, tugging and straining at too close quarters to do all the damage they wished, while I watched them from my window, one flight higher on the opposite side of the court.

Then a cunning back-fall sent Young Tim against the door, which flew open, and staggering out of my sight together they rolled down the dark stair, fighting into the High Street through a crowd of interested neighbors, who were far too sportsmanlike to interfere.

I, having some weeks of hard reading behind me, and an examination very near, was not so liberal-minded as the neighbors, and, going through the yard presently, expressed my opinion freely to them concerning Messrs. McCarthy.

"Another such row," I said, "and I'll get old McCarthy to the police station. Some of you can tell him so when he's sober."

They told him apparently before that desirable state was reached, and standing under my window a little later, flushed with victory, he expressed his opinion of me and my manners—which he offered to improve in one lesson if I'd give him the chance.

This I declined to do until he should be saner, whereupon he classified me as a cowardly water-drinking viper, saying there were none such in ould Ireland, thanks be to St. Patrick, and went away to drink again, with the result that a little before midnight Kathleen M'Carthy was yelling murder for all she was worth.

I was awake and dressed, and reading, and I had not forgotten Ould Tim's contemptuous sarcasms. It sounded as though Kathleen was suffering for my shyness of encounter, and that stung me badly. Besides, twice, to my knowledge, killing had been done within a hundred yards of that place without any attempt at interference, and I had no mind to risk being a party to a third such affair. The screams continuing, I ran out and knocked up a neighbor.

"Fetch the police for your life!" I said, "and bring them to Tim M'Carthy's!" and then I bolted down my stair and stumbled up Tim's, until I had groped my way to his door.

There I paused and listened, lurking on the threshold with no thirst for unnecessary risks. Kathleen was now scolding and crying at the same time, so the danger was not pressing. I did not know how many might be in the room, but I calculated that they were likely all to set upon me together, if I presented myself as an unbidden guest, and here I thought I would wait for the police. I listened lest any sudden outbreak should force me to go in alone, but the first fresh sound came from below. A quick step sounded in the wind, and mounted the stair. It was too quick and light for one of the police, but came up with the decided sound of a foot that knew the place and had no need to soften its tread. I moved to meet it, and was at once challenged in a clear firm voice, as a shadowy figure rose.

"Ah! Your neighbor met me," the voice broke in directly I began to explain. "You frightened him, and he has insisted on going for the police, though I told him I didn't think they'd be needed. Let's go in!"

"They're quieter now," I whispered; "sha'n't we wait?"

"Why?" said the voice brusquely; and, without waiting for the answer which I was cudgeling my brains to shape as concisely as the question, the figure threw the door open and stepped in confidently with a "Pax vobiscum."

I, ashamed, followed close upon his heels, and was immediately put on my guard, for Ould Tim, whose whiskey sodden intelligence, I believe, the salutation had not yet reached, scented treachery, and came for me as straight and as swiftly as his condition would allow.

"Pax vobiscum!" The slight straight figure stepped swiftly between us, one hand upraised, and Tim came no farther.

"Stand you back, Tim McCarthy!" said the little man severely, "or if you can't stand, then lie, bt don't come a step this way, or 'twill be a bad night for you!"

But there was no thought of rebellion. When two tall and sturdy members of the city police tramped stolidly up a few minutes later, there was nothing for them to do. Tim lay asleep and snoring in the corner; Kathleen moaned and winced a little under the deft fingers of the priest, who was dressing a cut over one blackened eye, while I, a medical—though it is true only in my second year—was humbly holding the candle. The two men grinned and saluted, getting a quick little nod in return, as my companion, safety-pin in mouth, made a neat reverse of the bandage round Kathleen's head.

"We's no deedit," said one of them, with conviction; and I saw a little dry smile develop as well as it might, round the safetypin.

The two men saluted again and went away, and we finished patching up Kathleen. After that, the little man, having shaken his head sternly over the unconscious Tim in the corner, gave a parting word to his wife.

"Send your man to me by nine to-morrow morning, Kathleen M'Carthy—and see that he comes sober. Come round yourself after vespers, and I'll look at your head. Now sir, if you and I are going down the stair together, we might introduce ourselves."

In that way began my acquaintance with Father Munro.

I walked to his door with him that night, and did not decline so unhesitatingly, as I ought to have done when he invited me to come in.

"It's too late, sir," I said; "some other time, if I may."

"Pooh! oneseNnse!" said the old man in his sharp, military manner. "Young fellows like you and old fellows like me are no lie-a-beds. Come away in, man!" and I went with no further ado.

He took me into a fair-sized square room, sparsely furnished, but having its walls hidden by books from floor to ceiling. On the table stood a plate of cold porridge and a quaint, tall glass of milk, set out daintily with a fine white napkin and an old silver spoon; and this I mention, since later I found that a mixture of simplicity with touches of daintiness were characteristic of Father Munro. These things he looked at whimsically for an instant, first at them, then at me, and making an excuse, left the room. Presently he came back triumphant, a bottle of wine in one hand and a plate of cheese in the other, and, setting them down and paying no heed to my remonstrances, went off again to fetch in more.

"I'm hungry, and can't eat alone," was all he said, when things were arranged to his satisfaction; after which, pouring out wine for me, he said a short Latin grace, and attacked his porridge with vigor and decision, beaming upon me when I showed a good appetite, but taking none of his good things for himself.

After supper, however, he allowed himself a pipe; while I, at his invitation, lit a cigarette, and he started to chat. Of the actual talk little or nothing is worth repeating. I recall it only because while I watched and listened he showed so clearly what manner of man he was.

His demeanor was courtesy itself, yet peremptory, matching well with the fine, closely cropped head, the benignant face, and strong, firm jaw. A distinguished, almost foreign politeness ornamented his soldiery speech just as a damascening of gold will ornament a good steel blade. I was sure he had lived abroad: I should not have been surprised to hear that he had seen military service, and in my own mind I then and there dubbed him "The Little General." One thing marked him off distinctly from the military types I am accustomed to; he seemed to have no practical respect for the law, as of general application, and that showed itself in the one speech which I think worth repeating.

Speaking of the way in which he had marched in upon Ould Tim, I suggested that he ran more risk than was necessary. At this Father Munro cocked a clear gray eye at me, and asked what I would have had him do.

"The law," I said, "and the police, are for such people, are they not, and for such times? Did you need to run the risk of meeting a mad drunkard, and possibly others behind him, when the police were almost at the door?"

But Father Munro was indignant.

"The law, sir! the law! Risk! and the police! The law is meant to protect the weak and defenseless, is it not? I was there, and you, sir"—with a polite little bow. "They are my parishioners, and accept me as their judge, yes, and their executioner on occasion. Boastfulness is unbecoming in an old man; but at one time, sir, some said I could use rapier and claymore a bit, and my hand can guard my head yet when I carry my pastoral staff."

He nodded, twinkling quaintly, toward a corner of the room, and looking there I saw a stout blackthorn.

"Do you think I go about among my poor children with the law at my back?" he asked, seeming almost hurt at the notion.

"I noticed that the law evidently thought you could take care of yourself," I said, remembering the two policemen, and this seemed to please Father Munro. He laughed, and told me that the police were his very good friends, some of them his parishioners, too, and then turned the conversation, chatting to me about books, and my own work until I got up hurriedly, with an apology for having been led to forget the time.

"I must be in your parish, too, sir," I told him, "and if a heretic is allowed to come in now and then when you're not too busy, or to hope for a pastoral visitation, I wish you would add my name to your list."

The little man, rising alertly to see me out, looked keenly into my eyes for a second, and then held out his hand.

"These doors are open to you, my son, whenever you choose, and if an old man's society won't trouble you, you shall see me up your stairs before long;" and he bade me good night.

After that I began to see Father Munro often, and to hear of him still oftener. Every one who knew him had a good word for him, and after having been seen once or twice in his company, I met the Irish among my neighborhood on a very different footing. Even the McCarthy's grew friendly, and nothing pleased Young Tim better than to yarn away about the little priest's doings. He told me of the waking of McClure, of the great Orange fight, and of many other matters, in all of which Father Munro was the hero.

"Faith, he's a man!" Young Tim would say at last, in a way that made me think he placed that same man above most of the saints.

One thing, however, Father Munro could not do with either Young Tim or Ould Tim. He could not stop their whisky-drinking. Ould Tim would keep off it for a Saturday maybe even two, but rarely three. The longer he was sober, the longer and fiercer would be the bout that followed, and the worse for poor old Kathleen. As for Young Tim, he drank much less, but a much smaller quantity put him in the fighting mood. He never struck his wife, and he tried to avoid Ould Tim; but when they met, both in their cups, then and there was a battle royal.

Thus things were, when one summer Saturday evening, a year after my first meeting with Father Munro, I passed into the court as Ould Tim came staggering out. At the foot of his stair were some angry women, who, after he had reeled by, screamed their abuse at him. Up stairs I could hear Kathleen moaning, and I was told that the beating had been much worse than usual, so bad that, just before Ould Tim had left her, one neighbor had gone off for Young Tim and another for Father Munro.

I ran up the stairs and found the woman badly bruised, but nothing more and then, on my way to the infirmary, saw Young Tim hurrying away towards the wynd, stick in hand. A little farther on I met the woman who had gone for Father Munro. "His riverence was out," she said, "and would not be in for an hour, when he'd be told," and I passed on, to forget all about the matter a few minutes later, in the work of what is known as intaking, which is as follows:

Each medical and each surgical ward has its in-taking day and night, during which it receives, if possible all cases admitted for treatment. On a Saturday night, therefore, there will be a resident surgeon on duty to examine and treat all surgical cases, deciding which shall be admitted, and which must be treated as out-patients. This was receiving night for the surgical ward in which I clerked, and being a Saturday was fairly busy.

A battered drunkard or two came in, of course, and battered victims of the same. A child also who had been run over, and a girl from the country, at whom the ever-flourishing fool had pointed the ever handy loaded gun, though, fortunately, without the usual fatal result. We had seen to the girl, and packed her off to bed; and MacIntosh, the resident, was relieving his mind, and amusing us, by telling the fool what he thought of him, what might happen, and what might be the consequences to him (the fool), when another cab rolled to the door. A lively young dresser who sat on the table swinging his legs jumped down and ran out to see what was coming, but came back at once.

Concluded Next Week.

### Would Not Be Permitted.

Boreleigh—I believe in a previous existence. I am quite sure I was on earth before.

Soreleigh—If you were, nobody else knew it.

Boreleigh—Why not?

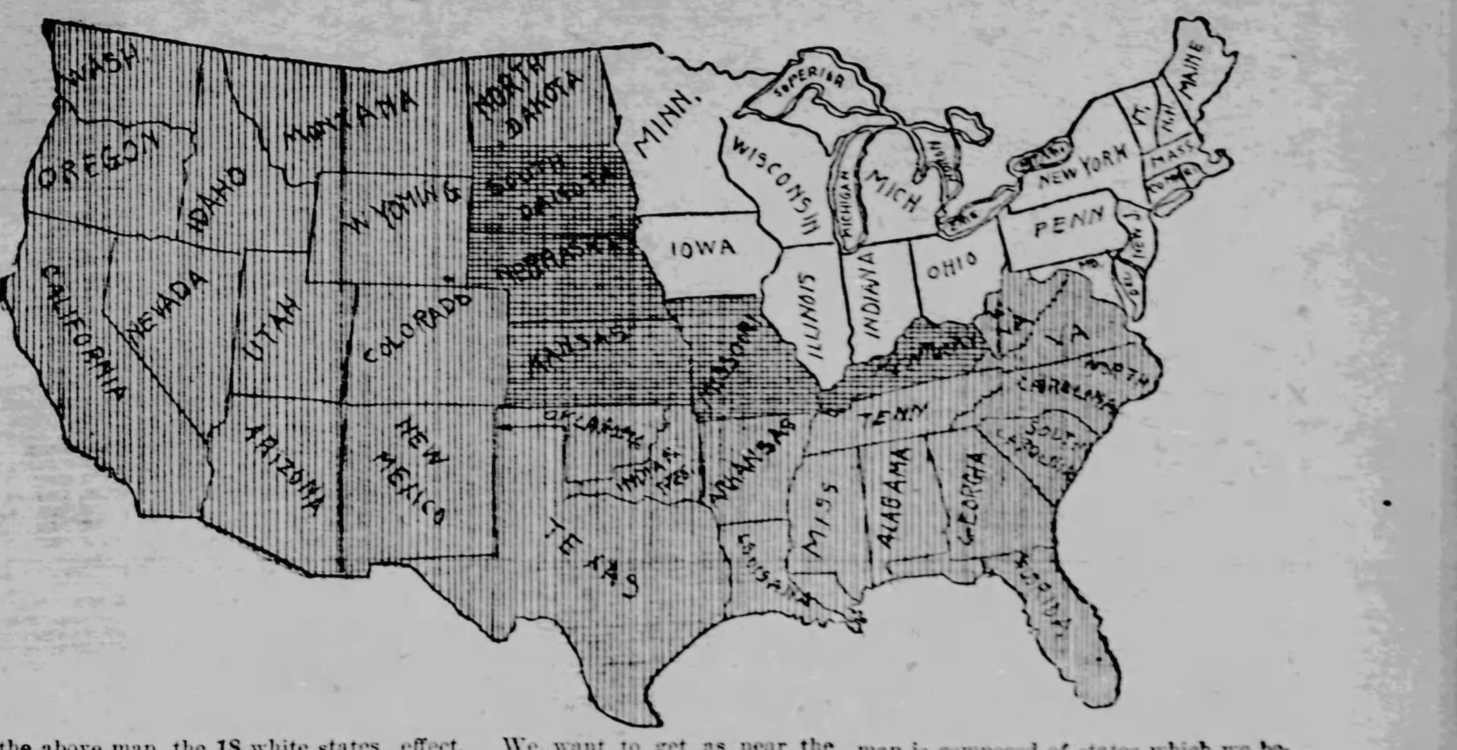
Soreleigh—You would not have come back.—Brooklyn Life.

### Mighty Aggravating.

"See here," demanded Mrs. Bloomeroons; "what have you been doing with my razor?"

"I—I only used it to cut a few buttonholes," faltered her husband, meekly.—New York World.

## M'KINLEY WILL WIN.





In the above map, the 18 white states are counted as certain to cast their 238 electoral votes for McKinley.

The five states which are crossed by lines running both vertically and horizontally are in the doubtful column, with the probabilities in favor of McKinley. They have 51 electoral votes.

The portion of the map marked by vertical lines embraces the territories—which have no voice in the Presidential election—and the remaining states, all of which are either certain for Bryan, or doubtful, but with the probabilities in his favor. They have only 158 electoral votes.

The whole 45 states of the Union will have 447 electoral votes, requiring 224 to elect a President.

The above map has been prepared to give what The Blade believes to be the truth about the situation as it exists one month before the election. No attempt has been made to make claims for mere effect. We want to get as near the truth as we possibly can.

There are probably some states among the five which are in the above map, classed—as doubtful, but with the chances much in McKinley's favor, about which some readers may disagree. There may be some of them they are willing to concede to Bryan. There are others, in those which the above map concedes to Bryan, or considers as doubtful, but with the chances in his favor, which doubtless many Republicans will claim to be in the McKinley column. The Blade has made up the map west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac, from correspondence with intelligent men living in those states, with good opportunities for fair and unbiased judgment; and has also considered, in making up its estimate, the claims made by the two national committees.

**The Vital Point.**

The vital point, however, is: What states are absolutely certain for McKinley?

The area marked white in the above map is composed of states which we believe to be absolutely certain for McKinley. They have 238 electoral votes—14 more than enough to elect.

Bryan may carry every other state, and yet he will be defeated.

These 18 states embrace but about one-seventh of the area of the United States; but they have a majority of the people and of the Presidential electors. In 1890 they had over 34,000,000 population, while the entire remainder of the country had but 28,000,000. These 18 states represent the most populous and most prosperous part of the country. They have most of the factories, the larger share of the commerce, domestic and foreign, the larger proportion of the savings bank deposits, life insurance policies and other kinds of savings. No one who takes a fair view of the situation will be able to pick out of this list a single state which, under the most favorable construction for Mr. Bryan, is more likely to go for him than for Mr. McKinley, while nearly all of them will be conceded to the Republican ticket.

McKinley is certain to win.

### MR. SEWALL'S FEELINGS.

**A Kansas Editor's Leader That May Help Him to Express His Views.**

"I wonder how Sewall feels," said the man at headquarters who had just been glorifying over the returns from Maine.

"I reckon he feels like Marsh Murdock felt the night he got the last returns on the second election of Cleveland," replied the man who wore a slouch hat and had been disregarding the location of the cuspidor.

"Who is Marsh Murdock?"

"Editor of a paper in Wichita, Kan.—the Eagle. Smartest paper in the state. Marsh is one of the wheel horses in the Republican party in Kansas. Done more work for the party and got less for it than any man I know. Always goes up to the state convention with his hat out for the nomination for governor, and returns home to pass it around for the other fellows. Good-hearted fellow, too. Looks like Lord Dundreary as Sothern used to make up that character.

"Several of us were in the Eagle office the night of the last election of Cleveland. We got the news of the reelection of Jerry Simpson first, and then the news came in about Massachusetts being close, and a little later the landslide telegrams began to come in. It was all toward Cleveland, and we were feeling mighty blue. About midnight the foreman came in and asked Mr. Murdock if he had written his editorial—the leader, he called it—on the election. Marsh said he had not written a word. The foreman went out and came back about 1 o'clock, and said the editorial page had to go to press, and he must have the leader. Marsh said he had not written a word.

"'Better get at it,' said the foreman, 'only got twenty minutes.'

"Marsh turned to the correspondent of a Chicago paper who happened to be in town that day looking for the usual Kansas sensation, and asked him if he was on good terms with the home office. The correspondent replied he thought he was, as he had not yet turned in his expense account.

"'Would you mind,' asked Marsh, 'sending a message asking how Illinois has gone?'

"The correspondent obliged him, and in a few minutes got the reply:

"'Illinois Democratic by 25,000 at least. We concede election of Cleveland. Withdraw all bets or hedge.'

"Marsh read the telegram, and said:

"'Ask 'em how Ohio went.'

"The query was sent, and in a few minutes came the reply: 'Ohio in doubt. Only official count can decide.'

"The foreman came in, hot under the collar, and bawled out:

"'You got ten minutes to get her in. If you haven't got her in by that time, down she goes. I haven't had any sheep for four days, and I am going home pretty soon.'

"Marsh took his pen and with one dash of the pen he wrote the leader, and handed it to the foreman with the remark:

"'There she is, and you've got seven minutes leeway.'

"He got up, put on his coat, and we went over to an all-night drug store. The clerk knew the sort of chills that Marsh had and handed him the bottle, and he passed it around. That morning I bought the Eagle and turned to read Marsh's leader. It was at the top of the first column, and had no head on it, and it was three words long: 'Have we lit?'"—New York Sun.

### HOW HE GOT HIS ZITHER.

**A Missourian Sent Abroad for an Instrument With Funny Results.**

A musical instrument dealer tells a good story at the expense of a musically inclined and wealthy resident of the little Missouri town of Hermann, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Some time ago he wanted a fine zither and searched the local market for one that would suit him. The time he spent was of sufficient value to pay for an ordinary instrument, and yet he did not succeed in getting anything that quite satisfied him. Confident that there was nothing in this country that would answer, he wrote to European dealers, and finally ordered one that he thought would go ahead of anything ever seen in this section.

His friends were all posted and awaited the arrival of the instrument in anxious expectancy. It came a few days ago, and the package was carefully opened in the presence of half a dozen admiring friends. The zither was a beauty, there was no mistaking that, but on closer examination there was the maker's stamp indelibly placed on the frame, and it read: "Washington, Mo., U. S. A.," a neighboring town of Hermann. The gentleman might have saved $50, in addition to the express and import charges, and have avoided all the waiting which he had to endure. But he would never have been satisfied.

The zither is an expensive instrument and difficult to manufacture, being very delicate and requiring the best of material and most skillful of workmen, but dealers say it is a fact that the manufacturers of this country make the best ones placed on the market. There are but three factories in this country, one in this state and two in the East. Their instruments are largely sold in Europe, some of them without being branded, and then sent back to this country at prices 100 per cent above what they should be. The ocean trips may improve them, but the Hermann gentleman cannot see just where it comes in.

### Reckless Young Man.

Wilstack—"You want to marry my daughter, do you?"

Lorenly—"Yes, sir."

Wilstack—"You notice the resemblance between her and her mother?"

Lorenly—"Yes, sir."

Wilstack—"All right, then. Take her, and I hope you'll be happy."—Philadelphia North American.

### BASEBALL FOR GIRLS.

**Philadelphia Fad May Encompass the Whole of Our Country.**

Philadelphia boasts another type of the athletically emancipated female—the girl base ball player. She is found where you would least think of looking for her—behind the high walls of a high class private school. Who would think that the demure-faced maidens who walk to and from the most secluded and conservative of schools understood anything about "catching flies," "tipping a foul," or "making a three-bagger?" But so it is. In the Quaker city picked nines from the various convents play the national game and play it well and this in face of the masculine comment that no woman can strike hard enough to make second base.

Basket ball is the thin end of the wedge, undoubtedly. Once the girls get rid of the idea that competitive sports are unwomanly and they may take up anything—even foot ball.

Great advantages are claimed for base ball over basket ball. In the first place, the former is a game of skill. The eye is trained to follow the ball and calculate distances, the running strength is greatly increased and the muscles of the arm called into play, to say nothing of delicate palms and finger tips by frequent contact with the bulletlike proclivities of the ball.

The fair Philadelphians are enthusiastic over the game and defy male criticism. English women have mastered cricket. Why should not American women master baseball?—Exchange.

"A DROP TOO MUCH."

### Exterminating Butterflies.

Collectors of butterflies in England are somewhat alarmed at the prospect of the extinction of several localized species, mainly through the effects of over-collection. It appears that three species of butterflies have already been exterminated, at least from their known haunts and that three other species are in imminent danger of extinction, and the Entomological society has been requested to take some action for the protection of the insects. Some of the much-hunted species, it is said, will probably take final refuge in the irreclaimable fens of Norfolk.—Exchange.

### No Fun.

Old Gentleman (to small boys stealing apples)—Good gracious, boys, stealing is bad enough; but if you must steal, why don't you take the ripe apples instead of the green?"

Boys (in chorus)—The man what owns the orchard will give us all the ripe ones we want, if we ask for 'em.—San Francisco Wave.

### Met an Old Friend.

"I cannot but admit my condition, your honor," said the dignified old gentleman who had been carried to the police station the night before in a state of collapse, "but the circumstances arose from my meeting an old friend of my younger days—an old friend from Kentucky."

"I have the honor of being a Kentuckian," said his honor, "and I will let you go. By the way, who was the old friend? He may be a friend of myself."

The dignified old gentleman first got himself near the door, and then said, in a soft voice:

"John Barleycorn."—Indianapolis Journal.

### One Consolation.

He—My life without you will be a lonely one.

The Heiress—But think how busy you will have to be.—Life.

### ROAD TO LEARNING.

**How She "Got Back" at Her Husband.**

"Ah," he said, with the airy affability that usually characterizes a man when he comes in late at night and finds that his wife has not yet gone to bed, remarks the Detroit Free Press, "Got a new novel, have you?"

"No," his wife replied. "It isn't a new novel."

"I didn't suppose that anything except a story of unusually exciting merit could keep you from getting your much-needed rest."

"I have been trying to get in touch with current events. I've been reading a book on political economy that I saw mentioned in the paper."

"Now, my dear Marietta, what is the use of wasting your time with such dull literature? You weren't intended by nature to follow out these abstruse theories. No woman is fitted for it."

"I don't see why not. When I went to school the girls used to stand just as high in their classes as the boys did. I don't think the masculine mind is any firmer or more comprehensive in its logical grasp than the feminine."

"O, of course, I don't mean to say that the principles of government are beyond a woman's intellectual powers," he conceded, diplomatically. "There are lots of women who know a deal more about them than the average man."

"And that isn't the best of it," she mused.

"What do you mean?"

"They didn't have to stay away from home till after midnight seven times a week and come home with their clothes full of tobacco smoke to find it out."

### THE APPLE SEED CHARM.

**All Went Well Till the Cry of "Mice" Ended the Session.**

"Girls," said the hostess of the occasion, "I was down in the country the other day and I had a basket of lovely apples given me. I thought we might have some fun eating them, and I've ordered them sent in."

"Order my tombstone," said the Vassar girl who was out on vacation, "green apples are my kismet."

"Apples are pronounced very beneficial to the complexion," said the Boston girl adjusting her glasses.

"Well, excuse me from anything green," remarked the girl from the West.

"You are all geese," said the hostess with more truth than poetry. "I used the phrase 'eating them' merely as a figure of speech. Nobody eats apples now-a-days really, but there's lots of fun in counting the seeds and naming them."

The apples were brought in and passed around. Each of the girls took one, but as there were no plates or knives they waited until their hostess took the initial bite.

"Here you are," she chirped, "now the girl who cannot break her apple square in two pairs with her own fingers will die an old maid."

"Oh-oh-oh!" chorused the girls.

"It looks as easy as rolling off a log," said the Vassar girl, but she changed her mind when she found her apple broken into fragments.

"No wedding ring for you, missy," laughed the hostess, and she held up two halves of her own apple, which were separated as neatly as with a knife.

"My apple is completely disintegrated," said the Boston girl, staring mildly at the remains of her fruit.

"Now, girls, count the seeds in your apple core while I say the rhyme:

"'One I love,
Two I love,
Three I love I say,
Four I love with all my heart,
Five I cast away;
Six he loves,
Seven she loves,
Eight they both love,
Nine he comes,
Ten he tarries,
Eleven he courts,
Twelve he marries,
Thirteen wishes,
Fourteen kisses——'"

"Look at the mice," said the girl from the West. She had made them out of apple seeds while the hostess was reading off her charm. Every girl shrieked and jumped on a chair and then the meeting adjourned sine die.—Detroit Free Press.

### Couldn't Afford It.

Mrs. Cobwigger—I know it would do me the world of good to go away for the summer, but I couldn't think of letting you stay in the city.

Cobwigger—Are you afraid of sunstroke?

Mrs. Cobwigger—Not at all.

Cobwigger—It can't be possible that you are jealous?

Mrs. Cobwigger—Of you? The idea.

Cobwigger—Then what in the world can it be?

Mrs. Cobwigger—To tell you frankly, my dear, I don't think we can afford it. Just think what it means for a man to stay in town all summer who plays such a poor game of poker as you.—New York World.

### An Effective One, Too.

Miss Kilduff—How did Blanche manage to get a husband?

Miss Kittish—She utilized a matrimonial agency.

Miss Kilduff—She surely didn't! What matrimonial agency did she utilize?

Miss Kittish—A hammock.—New York World.

# Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

**The McKinley Tariff.**

"Please explain why, if so, the deficit was as large for the last year of the McKinley tariff, and for the first two years of the Wilson tariff."—F. J., Martinsburg, Neb.

The McKinley act went into operation on October 1, 1890. It continued in operation till about September 1, 1894. This was a period of forty-seven months. It produced ample revenue for all the needs of the government until after the Democratic victory in 1893.

The McKinley act was framed at a time when the business affairs of the country were in at least a fairly prosperous condition. It was not designed to pile up an enormous surplus in the treasury; it was intended to produce revenue enough for all reasonable demands and a small additional surplus. The act worked well when times were normal. In the first nine months it yielded a surplus of $16,152,704. In the fiscal year 1892 it yielded a surplus of $5,-299,482. This was doing well enough.

But in the fall of 1892 a Democratic President and a Democratic congress were elected, pledged to radical revision of the tariff. A period of stability was succeeded by a period of doubt. It was certain that the tariff would be amended, but no man could tell in what way or what extend. Consequently business men were compelled to haul in sail, and as they shut down their factories or curtailed production the purchasing power of the people decreased. The situation grew worse rapidly and during the first year or so of Mr. Cleveland's administration there was a disastrous panic. Congress had been extravagant in appropriations; the importations of merchandise decreased, and this, of course, caused a decrease in custom receipts, and a loss in revenue to the government. Our imports in 1892 amounted to $827,402,462, but by 1894 the people's purchasing power had been so greatly reduced by enforced idleness, due to the uncertainty regarding the course of the Democratic party on the tariff question, and the hostility of a party that had declared protection a robbery, that our imports amounted to only $654,994,622. When imports fell off $172,000,000 it was inevitable that customs receipts should be less. As a matter of fact they were $66,-000,000 less in 1894 than 1892, and there was a deficiency in the revenues of $72,000,-000. The McKinley tariff was not framed to meet panics.

The Democratic tariff that was put in its place was framed in the midst of a panic—at a time when wise statesmanship would have bent its energies to the accumulation of a surplus instead of the increase of the deficit. But in twenty-three months the deficit under the new tariff has been over $95,000,000—about twice as much as the deficit under the McKinley tariff in a period twice as long.

**Military Duty.**

R. A. B., Mitchellville, Iowa, asks: "Will you please tell me if a thumb or forefinger taken off disables a man for military duty, or exempts him from poll tax, in the state of Iowa?"

The loss of the thumb or forefinger of the right hand would incapacitate a man from enlistment in the service of the United States. Whether it exempts him from militia duty in Iowa, or exempts him from paying poll tax, we do not know. You can not expect us to have at hand the laws of all the 45 states on every subject. Consult the statutes of your own state. Any lawyer or justice of the peace will be glad to answer your question.

**The X Rays.**

Subscribe, Toledo, O., asks: "What is the meaning of the term 'X rays,' its origin, and what is the 'X' used for?"

Take a glass bulb or tube, with two wires soldered into the glass, the ends extending an inch into the interior. Exhaust the air from the bulb, and on connecting the wires with an electric current, the electricity produces colored light within the tube—the color depending on the degree to which the air is exhausted. This fact has been known for many years. It was also known that, under certain conditions, a portion of the glass of the bulb, opposite one of the poles, would become fluorescent—that is, would itself glow with light.

Prof. Roentgen, an Austrian scientific man, discovered that there emanated from this fluorescent portion of the glass a peculiar kind of rays. They are not luminous; they can not be seen. They run in straight lines; can not be reflected nor refracted, and we know them only by their effects. These hitherto unknown rays Prof. Roentgen provisionally called X rays, because X is the algebraic symbol of an unknown quantity.

These rays possess the quality of passing through substances opaque to light. Different substances present different degrees of obstruction to them. If they are passed through the hand, for instance, the bones obstruct them more than the flesh; hence, if a photographic plate is placed behind the hand, the resulting picture shows the bones, just as a sheet of paper, held between the eye and the light, shows irregularities not otherwise seen.

The next step was taken by both Edison and Tesla. They found that if the X rays were allowed to fall on certain chemical substances, the latter were made fluorescent. Tungstate of soda possesses this quality in a remarkable degree. Then, a plate of glass is coated with tungstate of soda. The X rays are allowed to pass through the object to be viewed—the human hand, for example—and then to fall on the glass so coated. Where the rays pass through, the tungstate becomes fluorescent. Where the bones obstruct the rays, it does not. Hence, looking on the glass, one sees the image of the bones of the hand.

The fluorescence of tungstate of soda produces a clear, white light. Hence Edison's latest discovery. He coats the inside of a glass bulb, like that described above, with this salt. When the current is turned on, it glows with a beautiful white light. This will probably be utilized in the electric lighting of buildings, residences, etc.

**National Banks.**

W. S., Hamburg, Iowa, asks: "What advantage does the government give the national banks, and are they any detriment to the common people? They claim that the bank can deposit $100,000 with the government and draw interest on it, and also have the privilege of issuing $90,000 in bank notes, and have the use of this also."

The national government gives to national banks no advantage. In point of fact, it requires of them greater safeguards over their circulation than any banking law any state ever had. The national banking law is a very long enactment; but if you will read it, you will find it is very strict indeed. It protects the people far better than they were ever protected before against loss through the failure of banks. The notes of these banks are absolutely safe. No man ever lost a dollar through the notes of a national bank, even if it failed.

Under the old system of state banks there was no security required, except the maintenance of a certain reserve in coin in the vaults of the banks; and in some states even this was not required. If the bank failed, the outstanding notes, as a rule, were worthless, and those who held them were the losers to that amount.

The national banking law prevents this loss entirely. It requires each bank to deposit, with the comptroller of the treasury, securities to an amount 10 per cent greater than its total note issue. This is done entirely for the security of the holders of the notes—the people through whose hands they pass. In case a bank fails, these securities in the hands of the government are used to redeem the notes at their full face value. As a result, no note-holder has ever lost a dollar by having in his possession a note of a failed national bank.

The government has a large bonded debt, which is not yet due, and which can not be paid before it is due. The national banking law now requires that the securities deposited with the Comptroller of the Currency to secure circulation shall consist of United States bonds. The government has to pay interest on them, no matter who owns them. And the depositing of this security is a necessity before any national bank can issue notes.

The main objection to the national banking law by the bankers themselves is that there is but little profit in circulation, owing to the high market prices of government bonds. The 4 per cent bonds sell now at 116. If a bank wants to issue notes, it has to buy these bonds to deposit as security. Suppose it is allowed to issue $90,000 in notes. It must buy $100,000 in bonds. These, at 116, will cost $116,000. On this it can issue but $90,000 in notes. As a matter of actual practice, it is nearly as profitable to loan the $116,000 itself, as to buy bonds with it, which, owing to the premium, net but a little over 3 per cent, rather than buy bonds and then have only $90,000 to loan.

**Violation of Postal Laws.**

M. C., West Union, W. Va.: "A father who is a Democrat, goes to the postoffice and gets his son's mail; and to prevent his son reading Republican literature (being part of the Congressional Record, which is sent out as campaign documents) destroys said Republican documents without letting his son even know that he had taken his mail out of the office. His son is of legal age, and living entirely apart from said father. Was this a violation of law? If so, what is the penalty?"

If those facts can be proved, the case is perfectly clear. It is a violation of law. Sec. 1431, chapter 53, of Postal Laws and Regulations, says: "Any person who shall take any letter, postal card or packet, although it does not contain any article of value or evidence thereof, out of a postoffice or branch postoffice, or from a letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any postoffice or branch postoffice, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it has been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence or to pry into the business or secrets of another, or who shall secrete, embezzle or destroy the same, shall, for every such offense, be punishable by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year, or both."

**Grant Did Know.**

G. P., Boxley, Ind., writes: "As there has been a great amount of disagreement between the free silver people and others concerning the act of 1873, whether President Grant was ignorant of the real meaning of the act before and after it was amended, please answer in The Blade, as it will do a great amount of good."

The President has nothing to do with a bill until it passes both houses of Congress, and is sent to him for his signature. We know the Populists say that President Grant "did not know" that the act of 1873 dropped the silver dollar from our coinage. But this is a mere assertion, without proof. Not long ago, Col. Fred Grant, his son, wrote a letter denying the Populist assertion. And President Grant's views on the money question are known to have been eminently sound. We have no doubt he knew the fact, and approved of it.

**What It Is.**

"Eldas," Goffs, Kan., writes: "I found a small stone among rocks on a hill top. It is changeable in color of gold and dark slate. On one side a small streak of the pure gold color runs the length of the stone. It is half an inch long and very hard. The bright color sparkles too much for it to be gold. Placed in water, it shows the colors of the rainbow. Can you tell its name?"

It is impossible to say certainly what it is. It is most probably a vein of mica, running through a fragment of quartz. Or, it may be iron pyrites. In either case it is of no money value.

**Ingersoll for Sound Money.**

O. M., Oberlin, Kan., writes: "It is stated here that Col. R. G. Ingersoll is making free silver speeches over the country, and that the money sharks, as the Popocrats call the business men, have offered him $10,000 to keep quiet. Is it true or not?"

This is another silly Populistic lie. Col. Ingersoll has always been a sound money man, and made speeches against greenbackery twenty years ago. In the last issue of the Weekly Blade we published the statement that Col. Ingersoll is going to take the stump against free silver, and in favor of the gold standard. This is correct. Don't believe every silly lie that the silverites tell. The campaign is swarming with their foolish falsehoods.

**Another Silly Lie.**

R. A. M., Silver Run, W. Va., asks: "Does Major McKinley favor a Sunday law, to compel all to keep it (Sunday), regardless of belief? If he does, he will lose about all Seventh Day Adventist votes (about 40,000) who favor sound money and protection. You will greatly oblige by answering in The Blade."

Here is another of those silly lies, told out in the country to mislead honest people. We happen to know that McKinley entertains no such view as that ascribed to him in the above. Besides, Congress has no power to pass any such law. It belongs to the state legislatures, not to the national government.

**A Leaky Chimney.**

E. H. B., Brandon, Vt., asks: "Will you please tell me what I can do to a chimney that leaks creosote all the time?"

We suppose you use wood as fuel. We have no idea how the fault may be remedied. If any reader can tell us, we will be glad to publish it.

### BRILLIANTS.

Stand not aloof or apart,
Plunge in the thick of the fight;
There in the street and the mart,
That is the place to do right.
Not in some cloister or cave,
Not in some kingdom above,
Here on this side of the grave,
Here should we labor and love.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

And so I love clover. It seems like a part
Of the sacredest sorrows and joys of my heart;
And wherever it blossoms, oh, there let me bow
And thank the good Lord, as I'm thankin' him now,
And pray to him still for the strength, when I die,
To go out in the clover and tell it good-by,
And lovingly nestle my face in its bloom,
While my soul slips away on a breath of perfume.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

I do not ask to have my fill
Of wine, or love, or fame,
I do not, for a little ill,
Against the gods exclaim.
One boon of fortune I implore,
With one petition kneel;
At least caress me not, before
Thou break me on thy wheel.
—William Watson.

Use me, God, in thy great harvest field,
Which stretcheth far and wide, like a wide sea.
The gatherers are so few, I fear the precious yield;
Will suffer loss. Oh, find a place for me;
A place where best the strength I have will tell.
It may be one the other toilers shun;
Be it a wide or narrow place, 'tis well,
So that the work it holds be only done.

### THE SHIP THAT SINKS.

What becomes of the ship that sinks in mid-ocean? If it is of wood it takes in the first place considerable time for it to reach the bottom. In 100 or more fathoms of water a quarter of an hour will elapse before the ship touches the bottom. It sinks slowly, and when the bottom is reached it falls gently into the soft, oozy bed with no crash or breaking.

Of course, if it is laden with pig-iron or corresponding substances, or if it is an iron ship, it sinks rapidly and sometimes strikes the bottom with such force as to smash in pieces. Once sunken, a ship becomes the prey of the countless inhabitants of the ocean.

They swarm over and through the great boat and make it their home. Besides this, they cover every inch of the boat with a thick layer of lime. This takes time, of course, and when one generation dies, another continues the work until finally the ship is so laden with heavy incrustations, corals, sponges and barnacles that, if wood, the creaking timbers fall apart, and slowly but surely are absorbed in the waste at the sea bottom.

Iron vessels are demolished more quickly than those of wood, which may last for centuries. The only metals that withstand the chemical action of the waves are gold and platinum and glass also seems unaffected. No matter how long gold may be hidden in the ocean it will always be gold when recovered, and this fact explains the many romantic and adventurous searches after hidden submarine treasures, lost in shipwrecks.

### TALKEE BRYAN.

Talk, talk, talk.
Through thy well-worn hat,-Bill B.:
But a chance to cavort in the old White House
Will never be given to thee!
New York Tribune.

**No Fulfillment.**

Binks—"Your nephew is quite a promising young man, isn't he?"

Jenks—"Well, he has never done anything else as yet."—Somerville Journal.

**He Had It Bad.**

"Does De Smash drink?"

"Does he drink? Not much. He jugulates."—Buffalo Times.

### CLIPPINGS.

Having taken his bride's name upon marriage, a Topeka man who is suing for divorce wants now to regain the untarnished name of his heyday.

Muncie, Ind., young women have a cold-feet club whose newest and most popular amusement is a "corn roast," at which the chilly members are warmed around a fire.

Six times in half a year has a clergyman's horse run away with him at Carthage, Mo., and he is having difficulty in holding to the belief that there is still some soul of goodness in things evil.

Love's young dream in streaked with silver in Topeka, where a Populist's daughter has accepted a suitor on condition that the wedding ring shall be of the white metal so dear to her papa's heart.

At Bowling Green, Fla., the irate father of a schoolboy who had been whipped by the teacher met the pedagogue on the street and cursed him, whereupon the wielder of the ferule had him arrested, and the Justice fined him $5 and costs.

In celebration of the Mexican national holiday a crown of incandescent lights was placed above the head of the Hidalgo statue in the Hidalgo Plaza of Monterey, and there was electric illumination in profusion throughout the square in honor of the Mexican father of his country.

Hundreds of millers flying about the electric power of the Pendleton, Ore., light company, entered the building through an open window one night, and being drawn by suction under a belt leading to the big dynamo, stopped the machinery and put out all the lights in town.


# Cures

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.

**Cures** of Scrofula in severest forms, Salt Rheum, with itching and burning, scald head, boils, pimples, etc.

**Cures** of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh by making rich, red blood.

**Cures** of Nervousness and That Tired Feeling by feeding nerves, muscles and tissues on pure blood.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

**Hood's Pills** are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Mother-love is mixed with daily, hourly sacrifice. The love increases with the sacrifice it entails. The more a mother suffers and endures for her little one, the more precious it becomes. She loves it because she has labored and suffered for it. The physical organs concerned in maternity affect a woman's entire constitution to a degree only half realized by many doctors. Women are often treated specially for sick headaches, dyspepsia, melancholy, or what is supposed to be a liver or kidney affection or heart-disease, when in reality the whole trouble is with the reproductive organs. This delicate and intricate organism and the rational treatment for its peculiar ailments is a life study for the wisest physician. Probably no practitioner living has a higher repute in this special direction, than Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. His "Favorite Prescription," is the most perfect remedy ever known for all "female complaints." It gets at the source of the trouble from the inside: It is not merely temporary, external, local, bolstering-up or palliative. It is a *cure*. It directly tones and strengthens the internal organs, restores them to health and regularity, and completely banishes the continual weakness, drag and drain which wear out body and mind. Its sale exceeds the combined sales of all other medicines for women.

In every American household, there should be a copy of Dr. Pierce's great work, "Common Sense Medical Adviser," 1008 pages, illustrated. One copy *free* to any address on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing *only*. World's Dispensary [illegible] Association, Buffalo, N. Y.


### CHILDREN OF THE SLUMS.

**East Side Girl's First Impression of the Country.**

The most wonderful thing that comes into the lives of the city girls who have grown up on the crowded East Side of New York city, is their first trip to the country. They don't know the most ordinary things. One of my friends, who had tried every word she could think of, finally told some children to run up on the fire escape, and they all scrambled for the piazza, as she thought they would. The country seems very lonely at first, and the dark rather terrifying They have never known what dark is, for lamps are burning all night in most of the tenements. The stillness, too, is impressive. One little girl said, "there is not any noise here except the noise we make." When they get over their first sense of loneliness, they begin to see all kinds of wonderful things, and some of the girls I know are so much interested in the leaves and trees that they soon know more about the trees in midsummer than many a country girl. Their only knowledge of the spring is gained from the popular songs. They have heard in that way of the flowers that "bloom in the spring." They sometimes expect these songs to be literally fulfilled. "There's the farmer," said one child, "and there's the corn, but where is Johnny?" One child I found on the roof of the old house where she lived playing going to the country, and she said she played it every day. We wish sometimes that we could pick up all the children, and carry them off where fresh air and grass belong to all.—Harper's Round Table.

### RESCUED BY MR. DEPEW.

**The Railroad President Goes to the Aid of Senator-Elect Foraker.**

The American line pier and the usual crowd which surges there whenever a ship of the line comes in, a rattle of baggage trucks and a babel of many tongues, voicing questions and phrasing greetings.

Above it all this:—

"Why, hello, Foraker! You back? How are"——

"Why, hello, Depew! Glad to see you! Say, I've lost my trunk. How am I going to find it?"

"Lost your trunk? Well, that looks easy. Here, I'll show you where to find it. Come with me—this way."

And the president of the New York Central, member of the Union League club, and more to follow, elbowed his way through the crowd to section F, where a ledge of trunks had drifted. Beside him strode the Senator-elect from Ohio. He was saying that a trunk marked "J. B. F." was the one.

Mr. Depew looked upon the ridge of trunks, but nowhere showed the one that was wanted. Mr. Depew went at the pile. Trunks were flung to the right and to the left, up-ended, their markings examined, cast aside, and others attacked, but the right one remained hidden.

The searcher warmed to his work. He burrowed deeper into the pile and recast its geography. Trunks were yanked out, only to be flung aside. Finally he got the J. B. F. piece of baggage by a strap and hauled it forth, pointed, breathless and panting, at the label, mopped his brow, rearranged his collar and tried to look as though the excavating of baggage was as easy to him as a post-prandial oration.

This happened yesterday morning, when the passengers of the New York were being landed. Mr. Depew was there to meet his two neices.—New Yor Herald, September 16.


**Free to Our Readers—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, Etc.**

As stated in our last issue, the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York World publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, New York, cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Co., of No. 418 Fourth avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of The Blade who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys of Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.


### NO DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

**The Queer Thing About the Land of the Sunrise.**

Japan is a land without the domestic animals. It is this lack which strikes the stranger so forcibly in looking upon Japanese landscapes. There are no cows—the Japanese neither drink milk nor eat meat. There are but few horses, and these are imported mainly for the use of foreigners. The wagons in the city streets are pulled and pushed by coolies, and the pleasure carriages are drawn by men.

There are but few dogs, and these are neither used as watchdogs, beasts of burden, nor in hunting, except by foreigners. There are no sheep in Japan, the wool is not used in clothing, silk and cotton being the staples. There are no pigs—pork is an unknown article of diet, and lard is not used in cooking. There are no goats or mules or donkeys. Wild animals there are, however—in particular, bears of enormous size. One of these Mr. Finck saw stuffed in a museum, and he describes it as being as "big as an ox." War, of course, is acquainting the Japanese with the use of animals. The army has cavalry horses and others to drag the field guns. The Empress also, in obvious imitation of European royalties, is an expert horsewoman, and saddle horses are kept for her use.—Science Siftings.

**Stranded.**

"I wonder," said the soubrette, "if we will ever be able to fly?"

"We are able to fly right now," said the pessimistic manager, "but the question is whether we can take our baggage along."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

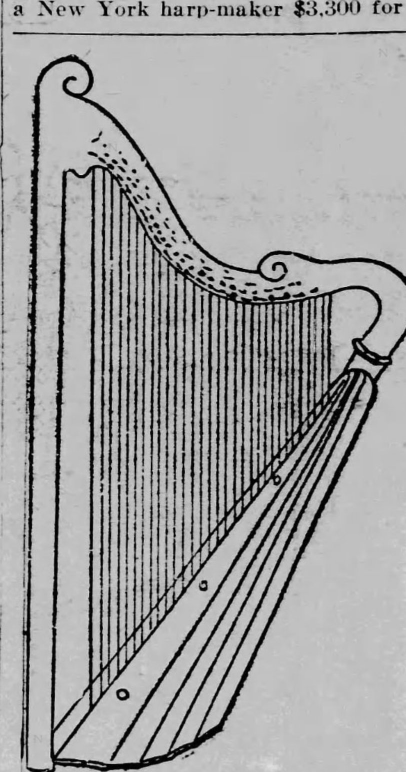
# AGAIN THE HARP.

**REVIVING THE USE OF THE ANCIENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.**

**Popular in New York and Other Cities—Specimens That Cost Thousands of Dollars.**

With the advent of the pianoforte, harmonium and parlor organ, the harp was relegated to comparative oblivion, but once again it comes to the fore, and it bids fair to regain its old honored stand in the eyes, ears and hearts of the people.

There are to-day said to be 250 professional harpists in the United States, and at least as many more amateurs. It is said that Mrs. E. B. Dalgren paid a New York harp-maker $3,300 for the



HARP OF BRIAN BORU.

beautiful instrument upon which she is so expert a player.

The harp figures in the musical services at St. Thomas's church at Fifth avenue and Fifty-third church nearly every Sunday, and not infrequently at Grace church.

Harp playing is again taught in the convents, seminaries and academies, and its tuneful strains are heard in many of the more fashionable theatrical orchestras. It is a feature at receptions, banquets, at 5 o'clock teas and kettle-drums. It is found in the gilded halls of the Astors and Vanderbilts, and is gradually reappearing in more modest and less pretentious homes.

In the city of New York alone there are 100 professional harpists, whose names are registered at the musical agencies, and of this number only 10 per cent are men.

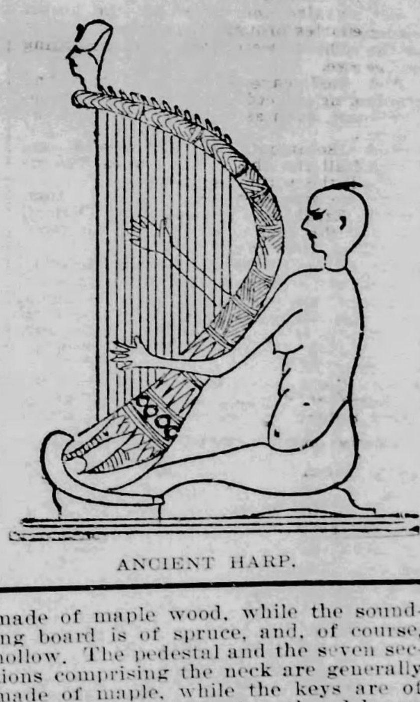
The most celebrated living harpers are Charles Obethur, harpist to the Queen of Belgium, and the Lockwoods of London—Adolphus, aged 70; Henry, aged 69, and Fannie, aged 68 years.

The Irish Literary society and various musical and art societies in Ireland are making a combined effort to make Irish harp music a feature of the approaching musical festival in Dublin, and with the hope of restoring the harp and the Irish harper to the high degree in which they were held for hundreds of years.

A New York harpist said yesterday that the finger tips are not calloused by harp playing except in the case of novices.

Although there is much distinctly harp music published, the score of the pianoforte serves equally well.

The upright post of the harp is usual-



ANCIENT HARP.

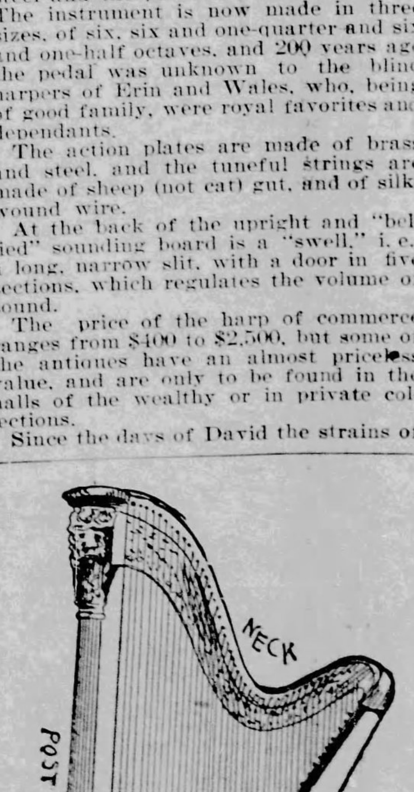
made of maple wood, while the sounding board is of spruce, and, of course, hollow. The pedestal and the seven sections comprising the neck are generally made of maple, while the keys are of steel and the pedals of steel and brass. The instrument is now made in three sizes, of six, six and one-quarter and six and one-half octaves, and 200 years ago the pedal was unknown to the blind harpers of Erin and Wales, who, being of good family, were royal favorites and dependants.

The action plates are made of brass and steel, and the tuneful strings are made of sheep (not cat) gut, and of silk-wound wire.

At the back of the upright and "bellied" sounding board is a "swell," i. e., a long, narrow slit, with a door in five sections, which regulates the volume of sound.

The price of the harp of commerce ranges from $400 to $2,500, but some of the antiques have an almost priceless value, and are only to be found in the halls of the wealthy or in private collections.

Since the days of David the strains of





UP-TO-DATE HARP.

the harp have been familiar music. Coeval, with the lute, lyre and hautboy, the sackbut and psaltry, it passed out from the East, and the tramp of chivalric fame accompanied the lays of minstrelsy in the middle ages. The keen lance of Cervantes' satire laid the plumed knight low in the dust, and the harper became his historian.

Still, in many a princely banquet hall the melody of the thousand strings resounded, and Scott, who knew how to tell the story of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," could yet have heard the harper in many a baronical hall in Britain. The wild Welsh poet of the mountains heard it early and adopted it as his own. The gallant deeds of Llewellyn and Morgan Apgar were chanted to its strains on one side of the channel, while the Halls of Tara were echoing with the beautiful strains which told so ardently of the deeds of Brian Boru, a harp of whose time is still preserved, along with other treasures, in the Museum of Trinity College Dublin.—Edward W. May, in the New York News.

### AND NOW THE TERRAPIN.

**It is Used as an Adornment by Women of Fashion.**

Not many years ago the fashionable Parisiennes adopted the custom prevailing in tropical countries of wearing live beetles and fireflies common near the equator. These insects, brilliant with iridescent metallic colors, were attached to gold chains and made striking living jewelry. Later chameleons were used in the same way, and then jewelry was fashioned into spiders and all manner of gruesome forms. Now the Parisian faddist is wearing the tiny Japanese terrapin attached to a stockpin and fine gold chain. Those who have not seen the live animal will recognize it from its frequent and minutely faithful reproduction in Japanese bronzes. It is in size about an inch and a half long, perfectly harmless and is already popular with the ladies, who find it makes a novel pet.

A dealer in this city, says the Philadelphia Times, introduced the fad this week, and claims to have sold nearly five hundred terrapin already. They are very cheap, retailing for 25 cents each, and are not troublesome. If one does not care to make a personal ornament of the terrapin, it may be kept in a box and given a little water, and a fly or two every night. The fad promises to become as popular as the chameleon craze.

### THE SULTAN'S WAY.

**How He Makes Life Sad for Newspaper Men.**

Abdul Hamid Khan sultan of Turkey, "Successor of the Prophet," "Father of Sovereigns," Refuge of the World" and several other things in the way of titles, contrives to make the lot of journalists within his dominions anything but a happy one. Here are a few of the Turkish press restrictions: The health of the sultan or any member of his family must not be discussed. If the crops are poor the fact must not be hinted at. Turkish commerce is another tabooed subject. Nothing must be criticised—not even the weather. No literary or scientific articles are to be published unless they can be completed in the same issue because the use of the phrase "to be continued" causes "vexatious" suspense to the readers. Spaces or points to imply the omission of a name or letters of a word are absolutely interdicted, because they are apt to stimulate the imagination of the reader and give ground for "misinterpretations contrary to loyal expressions and ideas." Personalities must not be indulged in on any account. If rumor should arise as to officials being suspected of embezzlement, extortion, assassination or the like the rumor is to be considered unfounded and all reference to it entirely suppressed. News of assassinations or attempts to assassinate foreign rulers or of conspiracies must not be printed, as the sultan considers it "undesirable" that such information should be imparted "to his loyal and peaceful subjects."

### SOME FACTS.

Coal is dearer in South Africa than in any other portion of the world and is cheapest in China.

Superstitious people who would rather do anything else than break a mirror, have cause for rejoicing. A German scientist has invented a mirror of celluloid which accurately reflects every object. Great care is taken to select celluloid without a flaw, and with a backing of quicksilver it is as perfect as a mirror of glass. The celluloid-mirror is unbreakable, is cheaper than glass and lighter.

An English motor-car manufacturer is building a two-story steel house to run on wheels, propelled by a motor in it. The top story is collapsible, so as to enable the house to pass under bridges.

Cork is one of the most difficult of substances to pulverize, because its elasticity prevents crushing and it quickly dulls the edge of a knife. The only method thus far for powdering it is by means of a machine in which it is torn apart on saw-toothed bars. Even these need frequent sharpening. The powdered cork is very light, remains in the air for a long time, and when in this condition is extremely explosive. One who has handled it states that dynamite is much safer to handle in bulk than ground cork.

There is scarcely a person who has stopped to calculate how far his pen travels when he writes. Each word one writes is about an inch long, on an average, and taking into consideration the numerous curves formed by the pen when writing a word, your pen travels about three inches for every word you write. If you are a fairly rapid writer you can do thirty words a minute, and that is to say your pen travels every minute a distance of seven and one-half feet, or 150 yards in an hour. Clerks who wield the pen at all vigorously write at least half a mile a day, or about 120 miles in the course of a year's work.

**More Warlike.**

Papa (who is a general)—I suppose when you grow up you will be a soldier like me.

Billy (contemptuously)—You bet I won't. Soldiers don't kill any one nowadays. I'm going to be a motorman on a trolley car.—Harper's Bazar.


**Fads in Medicine.**

There are fads in medicine as in everything else, and a "new thing" frequently sells for a short time simply because it is new. But in medicine, as in nothing else, the people demand and will be satisfied only with positive, absolute merit. The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has stood its ground against all competition, and its sales have never wavered but have remained steadily at the top, demonstrates, beyond any doubt, the intrinsic virtues of this medicine. The new things have come and gone, but Hood's Sarsaparilla rests upon the solid foundation of absolute merit and its power to cure, and its sales continue to be the largest in the world.


### FOREIGN NOTES.

Queen Victoria's chaplain in ordinary, the Rev. A. Robins, has just preached his five thousandth sermon at Windsor.

A London postman with his ten sons, five of whom are in the postoffice service, made one side in a recent cricket match on Thornton Heath and beat their opponents.

Queen Victoria's white Egyptian donkey, Jack, who for many years has drawn her carriage at Windsor and Balmoral, is dangerously sick, and on account of his age is not expected to recover.

T. Edge has just broken the English 1,000-mile bicycle road record, by traveling from Land's End to John O'Groat's and back to Forfar in four days nine hours and nineteen minutes. This is fourteen hours better than the previous record.

Argentina means to get ahead of the European powers in taking possession of the South Shetland Islands on the edge of the Antarctic continent. An expedition will be sent out for the purpose in December next. The islands may possibly be of some use as a sealing and whaling station.

When Paris dedicated a short time ago the Ecole Estienne as a training school for printers, naming it after the great French printers of the early sixteenth century, Henri and Robert Etienne, there was present at the ceremony a Henri Etienne, thirteenth in lineal descent from Robert. He is a working printer, like every one of his ancestors.

At the first drawing in the lottery of the Paris exhibition for 1900, the first prize of $100,000 went to two cousins of Dunkirk, one a rag dealer, the other a workman in a cotton mill, who had joined in buying one ticket. The workman's wife, who goes out working by the day, had taken the ten francs needed from her children's money-box.

England is worked up over the unceremonious treatment of the speaker of the House of Commons by the German custom house officials at Cologne. Mr. Gully had no spirits or tobacco to declare, but he did have a pack of playing cards. He explained who he was, but that made no impression on the officials, who kept him and his wife standing for an hour in the railroad station, while each card was lawfully stamped, and then imposed a fine of 20 marks on him.

A Japanese soldier is allowed seven ounces of meat in his rations, an Austrian or Spanish private eight, a French, Turkish, German or Belgian nine, an Italian eleven, an Englishman twelve, a Russian sixteen. The ration in the United States army is twenty ounces. The ration of bread is the highest in the Austrian army, 32 ounces, and lowest in the English, 16 ounces. In the German army it is 28 ounces, in the French and Italian it is 22, the same in the United States, and in the Russian army 17 ounces. All modern armies, save the Russian, have also a daily allowance of rice.


# AN HONEST OFFER TO MEN.

We will send you absolutely free medicine prepared to suit your case and condition. We can develop every organ of your body. We can restore your vitality that has been sapped away by early vices, night losses, excesses or overwork. Do not hesitate for fear we will send you a C. O. D. package or a receipt and refer you to some quack cure-all, but write us to-day and enclose 6 cents in stamps for postage and packing, and we will send you medicine by mail free, prepared to suit your case and condition. PHYSICIANS' INSTITUTE, Dept. F, 55 State Street, Chicago, Ill.


### RALLY SONG.

(Tune—"After the Ball.")

Four years of failure, both on land and sea,
Tell us the reason, do Major, please;
Why are we idle, why without bread,
Is it the money that's raising Ned?
"This is the reason, plain as can be;
Making of tariff, so trade can be free.
Vote for protection, as I've oft said,
And you shall have work with lots of bread."

Chorus—
After election's over, after returns are made,
After the voters leaving, after the craze is stayed,
Plenty of work is waiting, waiting to greet us all,
For McKinley will win it, late in the fall.

Four years of turmoil, four years of strife,
Four years of hardship for man and wife.
Four years of sorrow, four years of pain,
Shall we let the Demmies fool us again?
No, we'll be there and see it through,
We'll vote for Major and Hobart, too,
Vote for good money, vote for honest gain,
Vote for "free sunshine" after the reign.

Four years of progress, four years of life,
Four years of plenty for man and wife;
Four years of gladness, four years so gay,
Will be sure to follow this election day.
For we'll be there and see it through,
We'll vote for Major and Hobart, too.
Vote for honest money, vote for honest gain.
Vote for "free sunshine" after the reign.

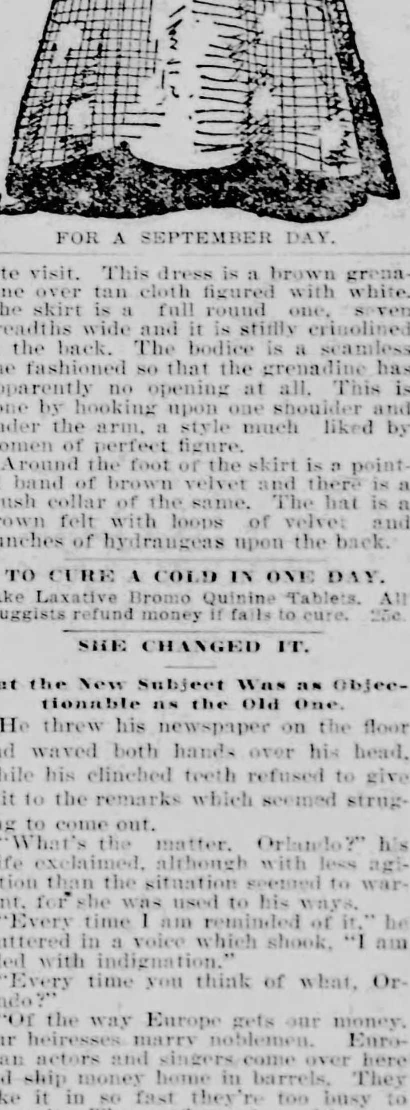
Lamar, Mo. —Newton Mettler.

# OPEN WORK MATERIALS

**The Popularity of These is so Great That Women Are Unwilling to Abandon Them.**

The becomingness of the open mesh materials is such that they cannot be abandoned at the first frost. The newest way of building them is over figured cloth. This gives them body.

A Fifth avenue dressmaker who prides herself upon the "seeminglness" of things will send out in a few days one of these dresses to be worn in late September when summer comes back for a



FOR A SEPTEMBER DAY.

late visit. This dress is a brown grenadine over tan cloth figured with white. The skirt is a full round one, seven breadths wide and it is stiffly crinolined in the back. The bodice is a seamless one fashioned so that the grenadine has apparently no opening at all. This is done by hooking upon one shoulder and under the arm, a style much liked by women of perfect figure.

Around the foot of the skirt is a pointed band of brown velvet and there is a crush collar of the same. The hat is a brown felt with loops of velvet and bunches of hydrangeas upon the back.


### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.


### SHE CHANGED IT.

**But the New Subject Was as Objectionable as the Old One.**

He threw his newspaper on the floor and waved both hands over his head, while his clinched teeth refused to give exit to the remarks which seemed struggling to come out.

"What's the matter, Orlando?" his wife exclaimed, although with less agitation than the situation seemed to warrant, for she was used to his ways.

"Every time I am reminded of it," he muttered in a voice which shook, "I am filled with indignation."

"Every time you think of what, Orlando?"

"Of the way Europe gets our money. Our heiresses marry noblemen. European actors and singers come over here and ship money home in barrels. They take it in so fast they're too busy to count it. The outflow of wealth from this country is something awful."

"Well, Orlando, I suppose it's pretty bad. But did you know that you haven't had the leaky faucet in the kitchen attended to yet?"

"That is not the topic under consideration," he exclaimed, savagely.

"Not exactly. But you know, dear, you aren't going to have nearly as much trouble with the outflow of money as you will with the outflow from that faucet if they find out about it and make you pay a fine for wasting water."—Detroit Free Press.

**Princess Helene of Montenegro.**

I have had the honor of meeting frequently at Cettinje and elsewhere the fiancee of the Prince of Naples. She is of striking beauty, with large dark eyes, masses of blue-black hair, and a dazzling complexion. She is of a very lively temperament, and possesses many accomplishments. She speaks English, French and German with great fluency and an excellent accent; she plays the piano and particularly the violin with a skill rare among amateurs; and, like every Montenegrin of either sex, she rides and shoots, of course, to perfection. She is very popular among her father's subjects, who often make her a vehicle for their petitions and grievances.—London Daily News.


### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.


**St. Peter a Partisan.**

"Hey, there," cried St. Peter from the inside, "what does all that pounding mean?"

"It's me," answered the spirit of Newberry Jones; "let me in."

"Let you in? How do I know that you're entitled to come in?"

"Entitled? Entitled? Great Scott! Why, say, a man on earth once called me a Popocrat and I didn't kill him!"

He was admitted without further questioning.—Cleveland Leader.

**Justifiable Recklessness.**

"Have you considered the future, with its great responsibilities?" asked the solemn friend.

"No," said the young bride. "You see, papa made us a present of a house."

"Yes."

"And, of course, we are living in the present."

The only recourse left to the solemn person was a snort.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**What Happened.**

Mr. Quick—"Now, I want to know what was going on in the parlor last evening, my dear."

My Dear—"Only my engagement ring, papa."—Boston Courier.

**Colored Wisdom.**

"Uncle Rasbury, do you think married people are the happiest?"

"Why, dat ar' depend altogedder how dey enjoy demselves."—Washington Times.

Do not fail to read Thos. Slater's offer on page 3 for men.

# The Farmstead.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

**Raising Asparagus.**

G. W. C., Kansas: Asparagus is propagated from seed, sown as soon as the ground will admit of working in March or April. The soil must be thoroughly prepared by pulverizing and working in well rotted barnyard manure. One ounce of seed will produce about one thousand plants. The seed should be sown in drills 10 to 12 inches apart, and covered with about an inch of light earth. When the plants are up, hoe them well. It may be here said that the best soil for asparagus is a sandy loam. When the plants are one year old, they may be transplanted, although some people prefer to keep them in the nursery until two years old. The permanent bed is prepared by trenching to the depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil when turned over with two or three inches of well rotted manure. For family use, divide the ground into beds, allowing four feet for every four rows of plants, with alley $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide between each bed. Strain a line along the bed six inches from the edge, then with a spade cut out a small trench or drill close to the line, about six inches deep, making that side next the line nearly upright ten or twelve inches distant in the row, and let each row be twelve inches apart. Do not place the plants flat in the bottom of the trench, but nearly upright against the back of it, so that the crown of the plants may stand upright, and two or three inches below the surface of the ground, spreading their roots somewhat regularly against the back of the trench, and at the same time drawing a little earth up against them with the hand as you place them, to fix the plants in proper position until the row is planted. When one row is placed, draw the earth into the trench over the plants with a rake or hoe, and then proceed to open another drill or trench as before directed, and fill and cover it in the same manner. Then rake the surface of the beds smooth. When asparagus is raised in large quantities, the ground should be prepared with a plow, and plant two rows in each bed, which may be carried to any length required. If several beds are wanted, they may be planted in single rows, four or five feet apart, in order that the plow may be worked freely between them. Plow frequently. For winter dressing, about the middle of November, if the stalks of asparagus turn yellow, cut them down close to the earth. Carry them from the ground, and clean the weeds out. The beds must have an annual dressing of good manure. Lay it equally over the beds, two or three inches thick. Dig in the manure to the roots of the plants. The beds will be benefited by covering them to the depth of several inches with leaves, or long litter from livery stables.

For spring during in March or April clear away all litter, spread slight manure over the whole surface and dig it in. Keep the ground clear of weeds at all seasons. Every bed of asparagus should be allowed to grow undisturbed after the buds or stalks have been removed for a few weeks. There is danger of injuring the productiveness of asparagus by cutting off each root as soon as it is a few inches high. One stalk should be allowed to grow unmolested in every crown, after the third or fourth culling. No fertilizing material should be applied to asparagus in the spring but lime or salt. Salt may be spread over the entire surface until the ground appears as if covered with snow. Asparagus plants will not produce buds large enough to cut for general use in less than three years from the time of planting, but in the fourth year when the shoots are three or four inches high they will bear extensive cutting, which should be discontinued when no large buds are thrown up. Asparagus will never grow luxuriantly when there is an excess of moisture in the soil. If the soil is heavy apply a thin dressing of sand. At times on the third year a partial crop may be cut, but great care must be taken. No wash from a corral is not good if it conveys water sufficient to cause dampness to the soil.

**Lumps On Jaw of Cow.**

W. C. F., South Dakota: Your cow no doubt has lumpy jaw, or actinomycoses. Give her every morning two drachms of iodide of potassium in a pint of water. This may be continued for a month. If the manure becomes dry give her a dose of three-quarters of a pound of Epsom salts in three pints of warm water. She may discharge mucus from the nose, and her eyes may excrete tears but no ill effects will occur. After giving the medicine for a week omit it for four or five days, and then repeat it for a week. The medicine may be given through a drenching horn. Place a halter on the cow, throw the rope over a beam, draw her head up and the medicine may be given without trouble. Some animals will recover within 20 days. The medicine does not act as quickly on some animals as it does on others.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Seeding Land in the Fall.**

The following inquiry from Mr. Horace N. Woodward is one that interests farmers generally. The editor therefore leaves it to be answered by farmers, and it is hoped that Mr. Woodward will get all the required information from men whose lives have been devoted to agriculture.

Editor Blade Farmstead: Will some Blade farmer give their experience with regard to seeding down land in the fall of the year.—Horace N. Woodward.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Stomach Worms in Sheep.**

The following article prepared by A. W. Bitting, veterinarian at Purdue University, is sent out by the Experiment station of that institution, as Press Bulletin No. 32:

The numerous losses of sheep, especially spring lambs, at this season of the year, is largely due to the presence of the twisted stomach worm. The symptoms of the disease produced by this worm are not very characteristic and therefore do not admit of a close description. They are dullness, languor, loss of appetite, increased thirst, with or without diarrhoea, usually some accumulation of serum in the space between the lower jaws, and paleness of the mucous membrane. In acute cases there are symptoms of colic and the animal will eat decayed wood, earth, etc. In the majority of cases the animals simply lie around for a few days and die. The duration of the disease is from a few days to a week or more.

The parasite which causes the disease is found in the fourth stomach. It is quite small, being only about one-half inch in length and as large around as a linen thread. They have the habit of collecting in masses and are thus readily mistaken for fibres of the food. If the sheep is killed and opened at once, the worms have a reddish appearance, due to the blood which they have extracted from the wall of the stomach. In a short time they become pale. They obtain entrance to the stomach with food while on pasture.

The treatment consists in giving a vermifuge, and we have found none better than santonin, or powdered wormwood seed. When single individuals are to be treated the former is preferable, and is given in doses of one to four grains depending upon the size and age of the sheep. The dose is given once a day for a week. Whenever the disease makes its appearance it is well to treat the whole flock and this is best accomplished by mixing one part of the powdered wormwood seed with eight parts of salt. Salt frequently or keep it where it is constantly accessible.

**Raising Good Calves.**

A writer in the Holstein-Friesian Register says: I have found it a very simple and easy matter to raise good calves when there was a supply of skim milk available, but thousands of farmers ship their milk to city markets and have no skim milk to feed. Very few of these attempt to raise any calves and consequently can do very little towards improving the character of their dairies. To feed new milk is too expensive and they think they can not raise calves without milk. I have raised a great many calves with very little milk, and that while they are quite young. I confess it requires a great deal of care and considerable trouble, and I have had some failures, but successes enough to warrant the undertaking when one desires to improve the herd.

I usually allow the calf to nurse the mother a few times, then teach it to drink. For a week or ten days the calf gets nothing but milk, then I very gradually replace the milk with gruel, so that at the end of ten days more very little milk is used. If milk is very expensive it may be dispensed with altogether after a few weeks, but I prefer to use a little for several months. To make the gruel referred to I prefer a mixture of equal parts of brown wheat middlings, buckwheat middlings and old process linseed cake meal. Some hours before feeding, stir the grain into cold water, stirring thoroughly. At feeding time add warm water to thin, and bring it to the temperature of new milk. I do not give quantities, as they vary so much with the age and condition of the calf. A spoonful of grain to a calf is enough at first, and increase very gradually and watch your animals very closely to see what they will stand. The calves will not look so sleek as milk-fed calves, but they will make just as large two-year olds and just as good cows. Be particular about the temperature of the gruel and do not overfeed.

**Horse Radish.**

As the long, tapering roots of this vegetable are the parts used, it is necessary, in order to have them in perfection, to follow such a course of cultivation as will most fully develop them. To this end it is necessary that the soil should be deep, rich and mellow. In a dry, gravelly soil, or a soil that has a hard, clayey subsoil, it does not do well. The old practice was to plant the crown of the roots in the spring or autumn in a deeply-trenched soil, and cultivate it two years before taking the crop. When grown from the crowns they fork off into several small roots, which cannot in a single season attain a proper size for use, and are liable to be hollow and otherwise imperfect. The modern mode of growing it is as follows: Early in the spring prepare a bed of any size deemed necessary by trenching a piece of rich soil two feet deep, laying a good dressing of manure in the bottom of the trench, digging it lightly into the bottom soil, but not mixing it with the soil above, as this induces the growth of numerous fibrous side roots. Line the bed out in rows two feet apart, and plant root-sets 16 or 18 inches apart on the row. These sets should be sound, solid pieces of the roots from three-eighths to half an inch in diameter, cut from four to six inches long. With a dibble of suitable diameter make holes at the distances indicated above; into each of these holes drop a set, being very careful to have the top end uppermost in the hole, the depth of which should be so proportioned to the length of the set as to permit the top end to be covered with soil not over an inch in depth. Press the soil closely and firmly to the set. The after cultivation simply consists in keeping it clear of weeds. In the months of November or December the roots will be ready for use, and should then be dug up, the leaves removed, and the roots packed away in boxes of moist earth in a cellar, or kept with other vegetables in a preserving pit. If a large supply is not wanted, a trench two feet wide and two feet deep, of any desired length, may be opened in any convenient part of the garden, well manured at the bottom, and planted along the center with a single row of sets.

**Rations for Lambs.**

The Breeders' Gazette says: At the prices given by our correspondent I would make the ration one third oats, one third corn meal and one third oil meal, by weight. The bran and the oil meal cost nearly the same, yet I am satisfied that much better returns will be obtained from the oil meal, consequently I would omit the bran. The corn and the oats are about equal in price per hundred, and they are both about one half cheaper than the bran. Last year we fed three lots of lambs over a period of sixteen weeks, eight before weaning and eight weeks after weaning, on rations consisting of corn meal, oats and bran respectively, and from these grains fed alone we had the best results from corn meal, followed by the oat ration, and lastly the bran ration. The six lambs that were fed the corn meal ration gained in sixteen weeks 204.5 lbs and ate 593 lbs corn meal, which we charged to them at 30 cents per bushel, making the total cost $2.26, or $1.14 per 100 lbs gain. The six lambs that were fed oats gained 210.5 lbs and ate 608 lbs oats, which at 20 cents per bushel made the total cost $3.64 or $1.72 per 100 lbs gain. The six lambs that received the bran ration gained 189 lbs in sixteen weeks and ate 614 lbs bran, which was charged to them at $13 per ton, making the cost of the grain eaten $3.68, or at the rate of $1.94 per 100 lbs gain.

**Treatment at Calving Time.**

We prefer that a cow should be thoroughly dry before beginning to spring bag, says a correspondent. Most of our cows drop calves while on winter feed. They have hay and corn ensilage as much as they will eat. If cows are not in good condition, a light grain ration is given while they are dry, but would not dare to feed corn meal. For a few days before we expect a cow to calve she is given three or four ears of corn each day, or a few potatoes or other roots.

Too much should not be given or any great change in ration be made at any time. The object is to have the cow healthy and thriving, and to avoid a feverish condition. When a calf is expected the cow is put in a well bedded box stall. I always like to be with a cow at time of calving, and help her as much as necessary to avoid too severe labor. She is then given a pail of warm slop, made by scalding four quarts of bran, and adding an ounce of saltpetre and water so the cow will drink it.

If the cow is very feverish from six to eight drops of extract of aconite is added to the slop, and after she is cleaned, a pound or more of salts and three or four heaping tablespoonfuls of ground ginger, mixed and dissolved, are given. Especial care is taken for a few days not to let the cow get chilled. If the udder is badly swollen, I continue the use of aconite night and morning for a few days and apply hot water slightly salted, and afterward apply lard and kerosene oil, mixed, equal parts. If the udder is very painful to touch, steep hops in water and apply. Warm milk rubbed on the udder after each milking is also good.

**Mustard.**

Please say how to grow mustard, what kind of soil, how to sow, etc., writes a subscriber. Of the two species of cultivated mustard, the white is that generally grown for garden purposes. The young plants, when about three inches high, are used as a salad, like cress, on account of the piquancy, and the seeds are used in pickles, to which they impart a pungent, pleasant flavor. When grown for salading purposes, the seeds should be thickly sown in the open ground as early in the spring as the season will permit, in drills six inches apart and half an inch deep. If wanted earlier they may be sown in a frame. A succession may be kept up by sowing every week or ten days. When grown for the seeds, sow early in the spring in rows about 15 inches apart. The seed should be quite thinly sown, so that the plants will not choke each other; the new crop will be ready to gather by August. Any good garden soil will suit it.—Farmer's Voice.

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Thos. Slater has a message for every man on page 3. Don't fail to read it.

# Talmage's Sermon.

## DIVINE CHIROGRAPHY.

"Rejoice Because Your Names Are Written in Heaven."

Washington, Oct. 5.—We send out this, one of the most unique sermons Dr. Talmage ever preached. It is as novel as wide-spreading and practical. His subject is "Divine Chirography," the text being Luke x. 20: "Rejoice because your names are written in heaven."

Chirography, or the art of handwriting, like the science of acoustics, is in very unsatisfactory state. While constructing a church, and told by some architects that the voice would not be heard in a building shaped like that proposed, I came in much anxiety to this city and consulted with Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, about the law of acoustics. He said: "Go ahead and build your church in the shape proposed, and I think it will be all right. I have studied the laws of sound perhaps more than any man of my time, and I have come so far as this: Two auditoriums may seem to be exactly alike, and in the one the acoustics may be good and in the other bad." In the same unsatisfactory state is chirography, although many declare they have reduced it to a science. There are those who say they can read character by handwriting. It is said that the way one writes the letter "I" decides his egotism or modesty, and the way one writes the letter "O" decides the height and depth of his emotions. It is declared a cramped hand means a cramped nature, and an easy, flowing hand a facile and liberal spirit; but if there be anything in this science, there must be sme rules not yet announced, for some of the boldest and most aggressive men have a delicate and small penmanship, while some of the most timid sign their names with the height and width and scope of the name of John Hancock on the immortal document. Some of the cleanest in person and thought present their blotted and spattered page, and some of the roughest put before us an immaculate chirography. Not our character, but the copy-plate set before us in our schoolboy day decides the general style of our handwriting. So also there is a fashion in penmanship, and for one decade the letters are exaggerated, and in the next minified; now erect and now aslant, now heavy and now fine. An autograph album is always a surprise, and you find the penmanship contradicts the character of the writers. But while the chirography of the earth is uncertain, our blessed Lord in our text presents the chirography celestial. When addressing the 70 disciples standing before him, he said: "Rejoice because your names are written in heaven."

Of course the Bible, for the most part, when speaking of the heavenly world, speaks figuratively while talking about books and about trumpets and about wings and about gates and about golden pavements and about orchards with twelve crops of fruit—one crop each month—and about the white horses of heaven's cavalry; but we do well to follow out these inspired metaphors and reap from them courage and sublime expectation, and consolation and victory. We are told that in the heavenly library there is a book of life. Perhaps there are many volumes in it. When we say a book, we mean all written by the author on that subject. I cannot tell how large these heavenly volumes are, nor the splendor of their bindings, nor the number of pages, nor whether they the pictoralized with some exciting scenes of this world. I only know that the words have not been impressed by type, but written out by some hand, and that all those who, like the seventy disciples to whom the text was spoken, repent and trust the Lord for their eternal salvation, surely have their names written in heaven. It may not be the same name that we carried on earth. We may, through the inconsiderateness of parents, have a name that is uncouth, or that was afterward dishonored by one after whom we were called. I do not know that the seventy entrances of the names of the seventy disciples correspond with the record in the genealogical table. It may be the name by which we were called on earth, but it will be the name by which heaven will know us, and we will have it announced to us as we pass in, and we will know it so certainly that we will not have to be called twice by it, as in the Bible times the Lord called some people twice by name, "Saul! Saul!" "Samuel! Samuel!" "Martha! Martha!"

When you come up and look for your name in the mighty tome of eternity and you are so happy as to find it there, you will notice that the penmanship is Christ's, and that the letters were written, with a trembling hand. Not trembling with old age, for he had only passed three decades when he expired. It was soon after the thirtieth anniversary of his birthday. Look over all the business accounts you kept or the letters you wrote at thirty years of age, and if you were ordinarily strong and well, then there was no tremor in the chirography. Why the tremor in the hand that wrote your name in heaven? Oh, it was a compression of more trouble than ever smote anyone else, and all of them troubles assumed for others. Christ was prematurely old. He had been exposed to all the weathers of Palestine. He had slept out of doors, now in the night dew and now in the tempest. He had been soaked in the surf of Lake Galilee. Pillows for others, but he had not where to lay his head.

Hungry, he could not even get a fig on which to breakfast; or have you missed the pathos of that verse, "In the morning, as he returned unto the city he hungered, and when he saw a fig tree in the way, he came to it and found nothing thereon?" Oh, he was a hungry Christ, and nothing makes the hand tremble worse than hunger, for it pulls upon the stomach, and the stomach pulls upon the brain, and the brain pulls upon the nerves, and the agitated nerves make the hand quake. On the top of all this exasperation came abuse. What sober man ever wanted to be called a drunkard? but Christ was called one. What respecter of the Lord's day wants to be called a Sabbath breaker? but he was called one. What man, careful of the company he keeps, wants to be called the associate of profligates? but he was so called. What loyal man wants to be charged with treason? but he was charged with it. What man of devout speech wants to be called a blasphemer? but he was so termed.

What man of self-respect wants to be struck in the mouth? but that is where they struck him. Or to be the victim of vilest expectoration, but under that he stooped. Oh, he was a worn-out Christ. That is the reason he died so soon upon the cross. Many victims of crucifixion lived day after day upon the cross; but Christ was in the court room at 12 o'clock of noon and he had expired at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Subtracting from the three hours between 12 and 3 o'clock the time taken to travel from the court room to the place of execution and the time that must have been taken in getting ready for the tragedy, there could not have been more than two hours left. Why did Christ live only two hours upon the cross, when others had lived forty-eight hours? Ah! he was worn out before he got there, and you wonder, oh, child of God, that looking into the volumes of heaven for your name, you find it was written with a trembling penmanship, trembling with every letter of your name, if it be your earthly name, or trembling with every letter of your heavenly name, if that be different and more euphonious. That will not be the first time you saw the mark of a quivering pen, for you did not, oh, man, years ago see your name so written on the back of a letter, and you opened it, saying, "Why, here is a letter from mother," or "Here is a letter from father," and after you opened it you found all the words because of old age were traced irregularly and uncertain, so that you could hardly read it at all. But after much study you made it out—a letter from home, telling you how much they missed you, and how much they prayed for you, and how much they wanted to see you, and if it might not be on earth so that it might be in the world where there are no partings. Yes, your name is written in heaven, if written at all, with trembling chirography.

Again, in examination of your name in the heavenly archives, if you find it there at all, you will find it written with a bold hand. You have seen many a signature that because of sickness or old age had a tremor in it, yet it was as bold as the man who wrote it. Many an order written on the battlefield and amid the thunder of the cannonade, has had evidence of excitement in every word and every letter and in the speed with which it was folded and handed to the officer as he put his foot in the swift stirrups and yet that commander, notwithstanding his trembling hand, gives a boldness of order that shows itself in every word written. You do not need to be told that a trembling hand does not always mean a cowardly hand. It was with a very trembling hand Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton, signed his name to the declaration of American Independence, but no signer had more courage, and when some one said: "There are many Charles Carrolls, and it will not be known which one it is," he resumed the pen and wrote Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Trembling hand no sign of timidity. The daring and defiance seen in the way your name is written in heaven is a challenge to all earth and hell to come on if they can to defeat your ransomed soul.

The way your name is written there is as much as to say, "I have redeemed him; I died for him; I am going to crown and enthrone him. Nothing shall ever happen, down in that world where he now lives, to defeat my determination to keep him, to shelter him, to save him. By my Almighty grace I am going to fetch him here. He may slip and slide, but he has got to come here. By my omnipotent sword, by the combined strength of all heaven's principalities and powers and dominions, by the twenty thousand chariots of the Lord Almighty, I am going to see him through." Bold handwriting! It is the boldest thing ever written to write my name there and your name there. He knows our weaknesses and bad propensities better than we know them ourselves. He knows all the apollyonic hosts that are sworn to down us if they can. He knows all the temptations that will assail us between now and the moment of our last pulsation of the heart, and yet he dares to write our name there. Boldness! Nothing at Saragossa, or Chalons, or Marathon, or Thermopylae to equal it! Nothing in the sack of gunpowder which one English soldier carried under the blazing artillery of the Mohammedans and blew up the gate of Delphi!

Can you not see the boldness in the penmanship that has already written our names there? Apostle Peter, what do you think of it? And he answers, "Kept by the power of God through faith unto complete salvation." Oh, blessed Christ, what dost thou mean by it? And he answers, "They shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand." "Your names are written in heaven."

Again, if according to the promise of the text you are permitted to look into the volumes of eternity and shall see your name there, you will find it written in lines, in words, in letters unmistakable. Some people have come to consider indistinct and almost unreadable penmanship a mark of genius, and so they affect it. Because every paragraph that Thomas Chalmers, and Dean Stanley and Lord Byron, and Rufus Choate, and other potent men wrote was a puzzle. Alexander Dumas says that plain penmanship is the brevet of incapacity. Then there are some who, through too much demand upon their energies and through lack of time, lose the capacity of making the pen intelligible, and much of the writing of this world is indecipherable. We have seen piles of inexplicable chirography, and we ourselves have helped augment the magnitude. We have not been sure of the name signed, or the sentiment expressed, or whether the reply was affirmative or negative. Through indistinct penmanship last wills and testaments have been defeated, widows and orphans robbed of their inheritance, railroad trains brought into collision through the dim words of a telegram put into the hands of a conductor, and regiments, in this wise, mistaking their instructions, have been sacrificed in battle. I asked Bishop Cowie, in Auckland, New Zealand, the bishop having been in many of the wars, what Tennyson, in his immortal poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," meant by the words, "Some one had blundered," and the Bishop said that the awful carnage at Balaklava was the result of an indistinctly-written and wrongly-read military order. "Some one had blundered."

But your name once written in the Lamb's Book of Life, will be so unmistakable that all heaven can read it at the first glance. It will not be taken for the name of some other, so that in regard to it there shall come to be disputation. Not one of the millions and billions and quadrillions of the finally saved will doubt that it means you and only you. Oh, the glorious, the rapturous certitude of that entrance on the heavenly roll. Not saved in a promiscuous way. Not put into a glorified tomb. No, no! Though you came up the worst sinner that was ever saved, and somebody who knew you in this world at one time as absolutely abandoned and dissolute, should say: "I never heard of your conversion, and I do not believe you have a right to be here," you could just laugh a laugh of triumph, and turning over the leaves containing the names of the redeemed say: "Read it for yourself. That is my name, written out in full, and do you recognize the handwriting? No young scribe of heaven entered that. No anonymous writer put it there. Do you see the tremor in the lines? Do you not see the boldness of the letters? Is it not as plain as yonder throne, as plain as yonder gate? Is not the name unmistakable? The crucified Lord wrote it there the day I repented and turned. Hear it! Hear it! My name is written there! There!"

I have sometimes been tempted to think that there will be so many of us in heaven that we will be lost in the crowd. No. Each one of us will be as distinctly picked out and recognized as was Abel when he entered from earth, the very first sinner saved, and at the head of that long procession of sinners saved in all the centuries. My dear hearers, if we once get there, I do not want it left uncertain as to whether we are to stay there. After you and I get fairly settled there, in our heavenly home, we do not want our titled proved defective. We do not want to be ejected from the heavenly premises. We do not want some one to say: "This is not your room in the house of many mansions, and you have on an attire that you ought not to have taken from the heavenly wardrobe, and that is not really your name on the books. If you had more carefully examined the writing in the register at the gate, you would have found that the name was not yours at all, but mine. Now move out, while I move in." Oh, what wretchedness, after once worshiping in heavenly temples, to be compelled to turn your back on the music, and after having joined the society of the blessed, to be forced to quit it forever, and after having clasped our long-lost kindred in heavenly embrace, to have another separation! What an agony would there be in such a good-bye to heaven! Glory be to God on high that our names will be so plainly written in those volumes that neither saint, nor cherub, nor seraph, nor arch-angel shall doubt it for moment, for five hundred eternities, if there were room for so many. The oldest inhabitant of heaven can read it, and the child that left its mother's lap last night for heaven can read it.

You will not just look at your name and close the book, but you will stand, and soliloquize, and say, "Is it not wonderful that my name is there at all? Unworthy am I to have it in the same book with the sons and daughters of martyrdom and with the choice spirits of all time! But there it is, and so plain the word and so plain the letters!" And you will turn forward and backward the leaves and see other names there, perhaps your father's name, and your mother's name, and your brother's name, and your sister's name, and your wife's name, and apostolic names, and say, "I am not surprised that those names are here recorded. They were better than I ever was. But astonishment overwhelming, that my name is in this book!" And turning back to the page on which is inscribed your name, you will stand and look at it, until seeing that others are waiting to examine the records with reference to their own names, you step back into the ranks of the redeemed, with them to talk over the wonderment.

Again, if you are so happy as to find your name in the volumes of eternity, you will find it written indelibly. Go up to the State department in the national capital and see the old treaties signed by the rulers of foreign nations just before or just after the beginning of this century, and you will find that some of the documents are so faded out that you can read only here and there a word. From the paper, yellow with age, or the parchment unrolled before you, time has effaced line after line. You have to guess at the name, and perhaps guess wrongly. Old Time is represented as carrying a scythe, with which he cuts down the generations; but he carries also chemicals with which he eats out whole paragraphs from important documents.

We talk about indelible ink, but there is no such thing as indelible ink. It is only a question of time, the complete obliteration of all earthly signatures and engrossments. But your name, put in the heavenly record, all the milleniums of heaven cannot dim it. After you have been so long in glory that, did you not possess imperishable memory, you would have forgotten the day of your entrance, your name on that page will glow as vividly as on the instant it was traced there by the finger of the Great Atoner. There will be new generations coming into heaven, and a thousand years from now, from this or from other planet, souls may enter the many-mansioned residence, and though your name were once plainly on the books, suppose it should fade out. How could you prove to the newcomers that it had ever been written there at all? Indelible! Incapable of being canceled! Eternity as helpless as time in any attempt at erasure! What a reinforcing, uplifting thought! Other records in heaven may give out, and will give out. There are records there in which the Recording Angel writes down our sins, but it is a book full of blots, so that much of the writing there cannot be read or even guessed at.

The recording angel did the writing, but our Savior put in the blots: for did he not promise, "I will blot out their transgressions?" And if some one in heaven should remember some of our earthly iniquities and ask God about them, the Lord would say, "Oh, I forgot them. I completely forgot those sins, for I promised, 'Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more.'" In the fires that burn up our world all the safety deposits, and all the title deeds, and all the halls of record, and all the libraries will disappear; worse than when the 200,000 volumes and the 700,000 manuscripts of the Alexandrian library went down under the torch of Omar, and not a leaf or word will escape the flame in that last conflagration, which I think will be witnessed by other planets, whose inhabitants will exclaim: "Look! There is a world on fire." But there will be only one conflagration in heaven, and that will not destroy but irradiate! I mean the conflagration of splendors that blaze on the towers and domes, and temples and thrones, and rubied and diamonded walls in the light of the sun that never sets. Indelible!

There is not on earth an autograph letter or signature of Christ. The only time he wrote out a word on earth, though he knew so well how to write, he wrote with reference to having it soon shuffled out by human feet, the time that he stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground the hypocrisy of the Pharisees. But when he writes your name in the heavenly archives, as I believe he has or hope he may, it is to stay there from age to age, from cycle to cycle, from aeon to aeon. And so for all you Christian people I do what John G. Whittier, the dying poet, said he wanted done in his home. Lovely man he was! I sat with him in a hay mow a whole summer afternoon, and heard him tell the story of his life. He had for many years been trouble with insomnia, and was a very poor sleeper, and he always had the window curtain of his room up so as to see the first intimation of sunrise.

When he was breathing his last, in the morning hour, in his room in the Massachusetts village, the nurse thought that the light of the rising sun was too strong for him, and so pulled the window curtain down. The last thing the great Quaker poet did was to wave his hand to have the curtain up. He wanted to depart in the full gush of the morning. And I thought it might be helpful and inspiring to all Christian souls to have more light about the future, and so I pull up the curtain in the glorious sunrise of my text and say, "Rejoice that your names are written in heaven." Bring on your doxologies! Wave your palms! Shout your victories! Pull up all the curtains of bright expectations! Yea! hoist the window itself, and let the perfume of the "morning glories" of the king's garden come in, and the music of harps, all atremble with symphonies, and the sound of the surf of seas dashing to the foot of the throne of God and the Lamb.

But there is only one word on all this subject of divine chirography in heaven that confuses me, and that is the small adverb which St. John adds when he quotes the text in Revelation and speaks of some "whose names are not written in the Book of Life of the Lamb slain." Oh, that awful adverb "not!" By full submission to Christ the Lord, have the way all cleared between you and the sublime registration of your name this moment. Why not look up and see that they are all ready to put your name among the blissful immortals? There is the mighty volume; it is wide open. There is the pen; it is from the wing of the "Angel of the New Covenant." There is the ink; it is red ink from Calvarean sacrifice. And there is the Divine Scribe; the glorious Lord who wrote your father's name there, and your mother's name there, and your child's name there, and who is ready to write your name there. Will you consent that he do it? Before I say "Amen" to this service, ask him to do it. I wait a moment for the tremendous action of your will, for it is only an action of your will. Here some one says, "Lord Jesus, with pen plucked from angelic wing, and dipped in the red ink of Golgotha, write there either that which is now my earthly name or that which shall be my heavenly name." I pause a second longer, that all may consent. The pen of the Divine Scribe is in the fingers and is lifted and is lowered, and it touches the shining page, and the word is traced, in trembling and bold and unmistakable letters. He has put it down in the right place.

'Tis done! The great transaction's done.
I am my Lord's, and he is mine.

And if there be in this assemblage a hopeless case, so called hopeless by yourself and others, I take the responsibility of saying that there is a place in that Book where your name would exactly fit in, and look beautiful, and you can, quicker than I can clap my hands together, have it there. A religious meeting was thrown open, and all those who could testify of the converting grace of God were asked to speak. Silence reigned a moment, and then a man covered with the marks of dissipation arose and said: "You can see from my looks what I have been, but I am now a saved man. When I left home, a thousand miles from here, I had so disgraced my father's name that he said, "As you are going away I have only two things to ask of you, first that you will never come home again, and next you will change your name." I promised. I have not heard my real name for years. I went the whole round of sin, until there was no lower depth to fathom. But I am by the grace of God a changed man. I wrote home asking forgiveness for my waywardness, and here are two letters, one from father and another from my sister. My mother died of a broken heart. But these two letters ask me to come home, and, boys, I start tomorrow morning." The fact was that his name was written in heaven, where I pray God all of our names may be written, though so unworthy are the best of us, and all of us. If you have ever been in the thick woods and heard the sound of village bells, you know the sound is hindered and muffled by the foliage, though somewhat sweet, but as you come to the edge of the woods the sounds become clearer and more charming, and when you step out from the deep shadows into the sunlight you hear the full, round, mellifluous ringing of the bells. Oh! ye, down in the thick shadows of unbelief and who hear only the faint notes of this gospel bell, come out into the clear sunlight of pardon and peace, and hear the full chime of eternal harmonies from all the towers of heaven. Oh, come out of the woods!


## BRAVE SPIRITS BROKEN.

How often women wake up in the morning cheerful and happy, determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet:—

Before the morning is very old, the dreadful BACKACHE appears, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard she struggles, the "clutch" is upon her, she falls upon the couch, crying:—"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" will stop the torture and restore courage. All such pains come from a deranged uterus. Trouble in the womb blots out the light of the sun at midday to a vast number of women.

Be advised—do as many others have done and are doing—procure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and commence without delay to realize the relief it is sure to bring you.



**A Million Gold Dollars**

Would not bring happiness to the person suffering with dyspepsia, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many thousands of cases of this disease. It tones the stomach, regulates the bowels and puts all the machinery of the system in good working order. It creates a good appetite and gives health, strength and happiness.

HOOD'S PILLS act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills. 25 cents.


**The Bloomered Apparition.**

"That," exclaimed the casual observer, as he watched the cowering, dodging figure of the man crossing the street, "is a clear case of bicycle-fright."

Indeed, there were others who had observed the cause of the man's alarm. She was a fright and no mistake about it.—New York Press.

**Much Too Smart.**

"I see you haven't your clerk any longer," said the store loafer.

"No," said the grocery-and-general-store man; "A woman came in and asked for a stovelifter——"

"And he told her she wanted a lidlifter?"

"Nope. He handed her a pint of kerosene."—Indianapolis Journal.

# Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Giving and Getting Credit is a book for business men by Frederick B. Goddard. The well written pages, which cover considerable ground as to matter, give much excellent advice, as well as affording interesting information. Some of the chapters have the following for subjects: Credit and Money; Of Failures and Changes in Business Conditions; Suggestions and Precautions; Estimating Credits; Points on Giving Credits; Corporations; The Mercantile Agency System; A Uniform Bankrupt Law; Panics; and The Panic of 1893. F. Tennyson Neely, 114 Fifth avenue, New York City.

The Statement of Stella Moberly, by F. Anstey, is a gruesome story with no hint of the fine humor which usually characterizes the work of this author. The story is told an autobiography. It is the belief of a loving woman who thought that in a fit of jealous rage she had caused the death of a friend. She prayed that life might be restored, and it was, but the body was not reanimated by its former inhabitant. A fiend enters in, and from that moment persecutes her to almost insanity. The story is well told, and the reader will follow it to the end. Appleton & Co., New York city.

In the series, American Statesmen, is issued William Henry Seward, by Thornton Kirkland Lothrop. It is a fine digest of the life and character of a man who held a commanding position before the public for many years, through his talents, and his excellent judgment at a most critical period of the history of this country. He was one who had always the courage of his convictions, whether those convictions were popular or not. This the author has shown in his work, as also the other qualities which went to make up the patriot and statesman. The volume is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Soap Bubbles, by Max Nordau, is a neatly printed volume, large, clear-face type; ten of Nordau's short complete stories. Cant and Humbug is a well told story of English selfishness, wife versus native land, in which is shown how a man will quit smoking for spite, but not for love. Ali Hadji Effendi is the story of a wandering fanatic of Islam. The Cross at the Corner is a Hungarian story, while The Altar Painting is a story of Italy. Christmas Eve in Paris is a story of Paris during the siege. These follow: The Stepmother pas de Chance, How the Fox Hunter Fared in England, and Within an inch of Eternity; or, How a Prison Physician's Hair Turned White in a Single Night, from horror inflicted upon him by two escaped prisoners F. T. Neely, Chicago, is the publisher.

Lou, by Baron Von Roberts, is a story translated from the German by Jessie Haynes. The principal character gives the title to the volume. He is a Nubian and a slave with one of the warmest hearts which in the first chapter, is crushed by the suicide of his master. From that time the reader follows with interest his life so full of patos in its varied experiences to its tragic close. One of the strong, as well as strange though not impossible, features of the tale is the love of a beautiful woman for him, which love finally brings him to his death. The story is brilliantly written, though it is not a pleasant one. American Publishers' Corporation, New York city.

A Silver Baron, by Carlton Waite, considered merely as a romance of enthralling power, is one which will attract the attention of earnest, thoughtful lovers of good fiction. It is intensely interesting from cover to cover, and though shadowed with the misery which the people have passed through, owing so largely to fundamental injustice and the mechanism of the tools of the Bank of England's financial policy, it presents splendid descriptions of the human heart at its best. Boston, Arena Publishing company.

**M'KINLEY CAMPAIGN SONG.**

Hurrah for Bill McKinley! He is our candidate!
We're going to elect him to guide the ship of state;
And when he's in the White House and Grover has gone out,
He then will be our captain and put the ship about.
We'll vote for Bill McKinley and land him high and dry;
For better times are coming, are coming by and by.

Hurrah for Bill McKinley! Come join our mighty host,
And put a loyal ballot where it will count the most;
We then will all go sailing along the raging main,
Until we find the harbor of good old times again.
We'll vote for Bill McKinley, and land him high and dry;
For better times are coming, are coming by and by.

Hurrah for Bill McKinley! He is the man we need;
We know he's patriotic and not for selfish greed;
We do not want free silver, for it's a fraud and sham;
We want an honest dollar direct from Uncle Sam.
We'll vote for Bill McKinley and land him high and dry;
For better times are coming, are coming by and by.

Hurrah for Bill McKinley! Hurrah for him once more;
Till North and South it reaches, and East to Western shore.
Let all join in the chorus, and this great nation sing,
And in one voice united we'll make the welkin ring.
We'll vote for Bill McKinley and land him high and dry;
For better times are coming, are coming by and by.

—Rochester Chronicle.

## FALL CYCLING SUITS

**Of Heavy Linen Crash, in Russet Shades, Over a Linen Skirt Faced With Leather.**

The little coat for cycling has begun to be a necessity, for there are cold dawns and nights. Cyclists wheel through all hours, and the little cycling jacket is an article of dress studied by those who ride.

Linen crash, while not noted for its heating properties, has many things to recommend it to a cyclist. For one thing it is light—nothing lighter. For another, it "shakes out." And—this should have been first—it does not catch the dirt.

MISS ROCKEFELLER'S SUIT.

And these are the reasons why you see the russet cycling coats in heavy crash spinning along the roads. Miss Rockefeller, who rides so constantly along the Hudson's cycling paths, wears one in a deep russet, almost a brown. It is belted at the waist loosely, and has a pretty trim neck arrangement. Underneath a little silk shirt waist is worn. The skirt with this suit is light russet linen, divided inside, as all cycle skirts are, yet showing no trace of division outside. The facing is a light tan leather, a nice protection against wind, for the heavily faced skirt can not fly up.

**A Summer Man.**

She—What have you there, George?

He—Oh, it's the new adjustable engagement ring—fits any finger. I have found it a neat thing, I assure you. Will you try it on?—Standard.

**An Urgent Need.**

"I'm afraid we will have to send on to Spain for some more supplies," said the officer.

"Why, we have more arms and ammunition than we can take care of."

"Yes. But we're almost out of stationery."—Washington Star.


PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.


## NEW ADVANCE GUARD.

**Motor Carriages Used by the Berlin Fire Department.**

The Berlin Fire Department, which is considered the model fire department of Europe, on account of its excellent organization, its great attention to the improvement of apparatus by carefully watching the progress of science, has but recently introduced for some purposes the Ganswindt motor carriage, which is propelled by foot power. The apparatus, after having been thoroughly tested, has been found to be very efficient, and is now being rapidly introduced into the fire departments of all the German capitals. A squad known as the advance guard, consisting of six men, is mounted on one of these motor carriages which is always ready at the door of the fire station. The men are in their places ready to start at the first signal. The two first one attend to its girding, one to the steering and the other to ringing the bell. The six men stand in pairs upon long treadles, and by alternately raising and lowering their feet the movement is transmitted by means of strong belts upon a horizontal mechanism, the active power being considerably increased by spiral springs and ratchets attached to the axis and by a very clever arrangement of the leverage. The entire motor carriage is built as lightly as possible of steel tubing and hickory wood.

The machine was for more than a month sent out with the regular fire patrol, and it was found that the carriage rides very easily and safely; that it proceeds faster than the patrol wagon, drawn by horses, and that if the distance is not entirely too great the men arrive at the fire in excellent condition for their arduous duties. It was found that the men became very quickly used to treading in unison, so that even hills can easily be taken with this motor carriage. The steering apparatus is very effective, and the carriage may be turned in its own length. Upon it are carried the most important apparatus for first attempt to put out fires, as a stand-pipe chemical extinguisher, a hose, hatchets, a number of short ladders and a list of all the hydrants of the city.

ADVANCE GUARD OF BERLIN FIREMEN ON THE WAY TO A FIRE.

In experience it has been found that the machine is off long before the horses of the engine get into their harness. All the crew are picked men, experienced in their duties, and they can direct a stream of water up to a height of two or three stories from the hydrants before an engine has time to arrive. There are six men constantly on duty with strict orders not to leave the carriage, while there term of duty lasts, so that at the first gong they can be off without a second's delay. In the strict carrying out of this order lies the immense benefit of their rapid appearance at the scene of a fire. The Berlin Fire department considers this motor carriage patrol as a valuable addition to their service, likely to be of considerable importance in the rapid putting out of small fires.

# The Sunday School.

**Solomon's Wealth and Wisdom.**

LESSON III, OCTOBER 18, 1896.

Golden Text: Them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed.—I Sam. 2:30.

(I Kings 4:25-34. Memory verses: 29-30.)

Read I Kings 3:1-34.

25. And Judah and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig tree, from Dan even to Beersheba, all the days of Solomon.

26. And Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses for his chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen.

27. And those officers provided victuals for king Solomon, and for all that came unto king Solomon's table, every man in his month: they lacked nothing.

28. Barley also and straw for the horses and dromedaries brought they unto the place where the officers were, every man according to his charge.

29. And God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart, even as the sand that is on the sea shore.

30. And Solomon's wisdom excelled the wisdom of all the children of the east country, and all the wisdom of Egypt.

31. For he was wiser than all men; than Ethan the Ezrahite, and Heman and Chalcol, and Darda, the sons of Mahol: and his fame was in all nations round about.

32. And he spake three thousand proverbs; and his songs were a thousand and five.

33. And he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall; he spake also of beasts, and of fowls, and of creeping things, and of fishes.

34. And there came of all people to hear the wisdom of Solomon, from all kings of the earth, which had heard of his wisdom.

**Illustrative Applications.**

Every man in his month; they let nothing be lacking. Every man according to his charge (vs. 27, 28). Nothing was pell-mell. Every man, animal, thing, was in place, at duty, fulfilling appointed function, and so the whole system was harmonious, without friction, and successful. There is a great hint for each one of us toward the ordering of our lives. The reason why some can do so much more than others, and are so much more successful, is because they place things and time things, and attend to things at their place and in their time. Plan presides. Duties do not crowd and jostle, and so prevent each other. The lesson to be learned now is learned, in the time of it; the thing to be done now is done, in the time of it. So there is a high, beautiful, regular achievement. There is swiftness without hurry, accomplishment without strain. There is no more valuable habit for a young person to form than this of orderliness in living. Our own little kingdoms of the daily life should take pattern from Solomon's greater kingdom. Nothing is more weakening and depressing and hindering than a crowd of duties clamoring about one because they have not been attended to when they should have been. They are like hungry and trampling horses for which no fodder has been provided, and which their keepers have neglected to feed. Consciousness of real achievement, of peaceful empire over life, can only come as one crowns plan, order, over his life.

And God gave (v. 29). The divine promise is stable. What God promised Solomon, God yielded Solomon. In this changing, swaying world, we must have something to tie to. The utterly best thing to tie to is a divine promise. Dr. Livingstone, in Africa, amid great and unexpected danger, was tempted once toward flight and cowardice. But he bethought him of the promise, "And lo, I am with you alway," and said to himself, "It is the word of a gentleman of the most sacred honor, and should such a man as I flee?" And flee he did not, because he held to the promise. And the Lord Jesus made his promise of presence and protection good to him. It is a great thing to keep grip on God's promise. It makes life strong.

Wisdom and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart (v. 29). Take these gifts of God to Solomon in reverse order. They are great gifts for anybody. And God will not be niggard in his bestowal of them upon us if we really desire them. Largeness of heart—Dean Farrar says that means thirst for knowledge. And that is a great thing for anybody to have—a vast desire to know. Pity the person who does not have it, any one willing to remain stupidly ignorant. And God is appealing to this desire, and stirring it to craving, by everything about us in this wonderful world. Refuse to be ignorant. Be, in this noblest sense, inquisitive. Seek to learn what God would tell you in pebble, grass-blade, flower, tree, bird, sky, star. How rich this sort of largeness of heart makes life! How every walk becomes a wonder and an interest! Oh, to know, to know! And there is so much to know, and such delight in knowing! Understanding; a portion, at least, of the meaning here is quickness of insight, the ability of a swift seeing into things. And we may be somewhat dowered thus if we will try to be. "Sight is a faculty, seeing is an art." Just to look at things is not to see things. You only see things when you get vision of what is in things, of their processes, of their laws, of their deeper spiritual suggestions. Through trying thus to see we may surely and steadily get the gift of seeing thus—of beautiful, penetrating, stimulating insight. "Consider"—that is, really look into—"the lilies of the field," said our Lord. Wisdom—anyhow, a part of the meaning of this is the skillful application of the knowledges we have variously won. And that is a most important and valuable gift. It is one thing to know, it is another thing to know how to use what you know.

"Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one,
Have ofttimes no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge, a rude, unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which Wisdom builds,
Till smooth'd and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems t'enrich."

Wisdom is the practical side of knowledge. Certainly great gifts these—and God has never confined them simply to Solomon. What can be better for any one of us than to be eager to know, swift in seeing that which is to be known, and wise in applying that which we may know. And, more or less thoroughly, we can be thus, if we will be.

And his fame was in all nations round about (v. 31). Solomon did not directly seek fame. His fame spread and came to him because he was what he had become. It is a poor thing to seek fame simply for fame's sake. It is a high thing to be so noble or learned or skillful that fame naturally comes to you. Determine to be, and in the long run you will get what you genuinely are. Better to determine to be worthy of fame than to be famous. The fame will take care of itself.

From the cedar....even unto the hyssop (v. 33). And, good as knowledge about the cedar-tree is, do not despise what the hyssop can teach you.

"Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;—
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower,—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."

And there came of all people to hear the wisdom of Solomon (v. 34). And yet Solomon's vast and various and fame-compelling wisdom could not keep him from the worst and most egregious folly. Though so wise, he did not hold to the highest wisdom of steadily recognizing and serving God. Even the wise Solomon was not sufficient for himself. No one of us can reach true success without God. Even the wise Solomon could not. Ah, if Solomon had but been as wise toward God as he was toward lowlier and meaner things! The loftiest wisdom is to be wise toward God. He who has not such wisdom is foolish, even though he be wise as Solomon.—Wyland Hoyt, D.D., in S. S. Times.

**Correctly Stated.**

"They say the honeymoon is over when a man's wife asks him for money."

"Well, I shouldn't put it exactly that way."

"How would you put it?"

"I should say that the honeymoon is over when a man forgets to ask his wife how much cash he can have the pleasure of giving her."—Chicago News.

**Dead Too Long.**

"This meat does not seem to me to be very fresh," said Mrs. Bellefield, as she sniffed at the beef which the butcher's boy had just left.

"Nor to me, nather, mum," replied the cook. "It's mesilf as thinks that cow died afore they killed it."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

**Perfectly Certain.**

"And are you sure," she asked in fearful anxiety, "that you will always worship me as you do now—that your affection for me will never grow cold?"

"Darling," he said, forgetting himself, "I am sure. I'll buy an overcoat lined with seal fur as soon as I get hold of your bankbook."—Cleveland Leader.

**Not a Friend.**

Aunt Alice—Dollie Dorchester is a great friend of yours, isn't she?

Ethel—Well, I thought she was until she induced me to let her brother Charlie take a picture of me with his new camera.—Somerville Journal.


SUBSTITUTION
the FRAUD of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills
The only perfect
Liver Pill
Take no other,
Even if
Solicited to do so.
Beware of imitations
of Same Color Wrapper,
RED.


**CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS IN RHYME.**

We have in our language a few words which may be called double words; not compounded of two separate words, but two distinct words in one, composed of the same letters, but differently pronounced and of different meanings. The most remarkable of these are: Bow, mow, row and sow. These four double words, when differently pronounced, will serve as terminal words in a rhyme of eight lines. The following will expain my meaning:

The farmer's fields he has to sow
To feed his stock, a cow and sow.
The farmer's help went out to mow
Because no hay was on the mow.
All hands to each politely bow
Bending their bodies like a bow;
Peaceful they work, all in a row,
'Till grog is served, which starts a row.

The few other double words of similar powers are: House, lower, lead, mouse mowed, read, rowed and shower. Their twofold pronunciation and two-fold meaning will be understood by the following lines:

Next day the hay which they had mowed
On scaffolds high and broad they mowed;
Then on a lake in peace they rowed,
Ashamed that they had rowed.

But when the day began to lower
And the hillside fogs sank lower,
They hastened from the coming shower
In circus tent to see the shower.

Homeward the farmer took the lead
'Neath dripping clouds as gray as lead,
His agricultural books to read
Dozens of which he'd never read.

Within his cozy country house
The farmer's help he had to house;
Each stowed away snug as a mouse;
No room or wish had they to mouse.

There are but a very few other of these words that are spelled alike, but differently pronounced; these will readily occur to the reader; but they differ in their powers from the foregoing in this, that no two of them will furnish the appropriate ending of a four-line rhyme.—New York Sun.

## THE FIRST BALL GOWN.

**Of Flowered Silk That Fairly Sends Out Fragrance From the Buds and Leaves.**

The sweetest flower silks that fairly send out fragrance from the buds are sold this year for ball gowns. The silk is a taffeta, and the roses stand out in satin. Old-fashioned, you say, but pretty you are bound to declare.

One of these dresses depends entirely upon lace and pink taffeta ribbon for its sleeves. The ribbon winds in and out of the lace irregularly, and is brought out and tied in knots and bows at intervals. The color of the ribbon sets off the lace admirably.

The groundwork of the dress is cream with lady slipper pink roses. The belt is a crush of velvet of a peculiar crimson known as crimson lake, and the ribbons repeat this color.

As this dress is for a very ceremonious occasion, it has a long train, but for the receptions of the winter and for the ball gowns, trains will be shorter. This dress is suitable for a court function, and is elegantly lined throughout with pale pink taffeta.

FLOWER BALL GOWN.

A touch of green to give it tone is found in the tiny vine panel which is of delicate touches of green and pink. Emeralds are the jewels worn. And this combination of pink and green is the prettiest seen in years upon evening gowns. The popular pink and blue fades beside it.


**Have You Asthma or Hay Fever?**

Medical science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay Fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo river, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of asthma of 50 years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay Fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cases are sworn to before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, is sending out large cases of the Kola compound free to all readers of The Blade who are sufferers from Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.


**Shoes and Gloves.**

To wear with these linen costumes, as well as with all other summer gowns, must be pretty shoes and gloves, and these accessories often cost as much if not more than the gowns themselves. Narrow pointed shoes and slippers are no longer fashionable, and the very latest styles are both sensible and becoming, giving sufficient breadth across the ball of the foot, and having a rounded toe that is a happy medium between the needle point and the square. Even in the cheap qualities of shoes the good shapes can be found now, if care be taken to choose those that have the soles broad, the uppers narrow, and the vamps long enough. Tan shoes are not becoming when the foot is large, but they are the correct wear in summer, and are so much cooler than the black ones that they are universally worn. Patent leather shoes and patent leather trimmings are for full dress. White shoes are worn with white gowns—if one's feet are small. Dongola with a dull finish, which is kept in condition by cream dressing, takes the place of the polished calf skin which is used for winter service. Bronze and black slippers and the tan suede are all in style for evening wear, while for evening gowns the slippers are made of the material of the gown. The embroidered tips on slippers are exceedingly effective and seed pearls and brilliants are combined in endless variety of pattern. On bronze slippers there is often used an iridescent brown beading, while steel on the black is still fashionable. Even on slippers the medium high heel is preferred to the Louis Quinze, and no shoes or boots have high heels, so that it would seem as though common sense prevailed in some of fashion's laws this season.

Suede gloves are cooler than glace kid and consequently are worn with summer gowns, but the Biarritz in all the yellow shades and black are exceedingly smart, and also quite cool enough, as the fashion allows of their being worn a size larger than other gloves. Tan, black, white, and pearl gray are the colors most worn.—Harper's Bazar.

**Sized Him Up.**

"I'm always willing to work, no matter how easy the job is."

"Yes; you are one of those fellows who are always looking for a chance to teach the deaf and dumb alphabet in a blind asylum."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Making It Clear.**

"Papa, why do they call language the 'mother-tongue?'"

"Because the father so seldom gets a chance to use it."—Chicago News.


GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best
MICHIGAN STOVE CO. Next in quality to GARLANDS MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

**PATENTS.**

PATENTS Lehmann, Pattison & Nesbit Washington, D. C. Examinations free. Send for circular.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

LADIES I am an invalid but have secured pleasant home work which pays me BIG WAGES, and will gladly send full particulars to any lady sending 2c stamp. MISS M. B. STEBBINS, LAWRENCE, MICH.

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**MISCELLANEOUS.**

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A SUCCESSFUL System of STOCK SPECULATION for Moderate Investors. S. J. Peck & Co., Bankers, 62 Broadway, New York.

The Future Would you know what it contains for you? Send stamp for circular to R. E. Carpenter, Astrologer, So. Farmington, Mass.

$2.75 GENTS OR LADIES SIZE 14 KARAT GOLD PLATE. CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you this beautiful gold finished watch by express for examination. You examine it at the express office and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price $2.75 and express charges and it is yours. It is magnificently engraved and equal in appearance to a genuine Solid Gold watch. A guarantee and beautiful gold plate chain and charm sent free with every watch. Write today, this may not appear again. Mention whether you want gents' or ladies' size. THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO. 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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Failing Sexual Strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me to a healthy vigorous state. Sufferers from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Night Losses, and all Wasting Disease should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men, the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me and fully enlarged me from a shrunken, stunted condition to natural strength and size. I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send the recipe of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off but write me fully at once, you will always bless the day you did so. Address,

THOMAS SLATER, BOX 2366, KALAMAZOO, MICH. Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery.


**FOREIGN FACTS.**

A French doctor has discovered a means of injecting courage into men by means of a syringe. The material he uses is a mixture of sea water and phenic acid.

Princess Dhuleep Gingh was fined twelve shillings in the Burton-upon-Trent Police court for taking her lapdog to drive in her carriage without having it muzzled.

France has won the first move in the "revanche" over Germany. French beer made in the department of the Vosges, and named "La Lorraine," won the gold medal at the Baden exposition over the Munich Lowenbrau and the Pilsen Actienbrauerei beer.

A Frenchman's pipe recently saved him from disfigurement. He was attacked by a discharged waiter, who threw a bottle of vitriol at his face. The bottle broke on the pipe he was smoking, sending the greater part of its contents into the face of his assailant, who was terribly burned.

On the great cross now being erected near the Teufelsbrucke in the St. Gothard to the memory of Suwaroff's soldiers, the Russian government has directed that the following inscription shall be carved in Russian: "1799-99. To the brave fellow combatants of Marshal Suwaroff, Count of Rimnikski, Prince Italiski."

One disclosure made by the recent English naval maneuvres was that the system of coast signalling was not to be trusted. Almost all the information received by the admirals of the two fleets was incorrect. The commander of the defending squadron was informed at the same moment that the enemy had been sighted at two places lying many miles apart.

Russian passport law is no respecter of persons. Prince Yourievsky, the son of Czar Alexander II, by his morganatic marriage, was kept waiting for two days at the Russian frontier while on his way to Paris, till the passport permitting him to leave Russia, which he had neglected to procure, was sent after him from St. Petersburg.

A Hungarian Keely named Hartz has patented in France a cheap electrical storage battery, in which the electricity is generated by the vibrations of the transverse rays disclosed by Roentgen's experiments under the pressure of atmospheric air. He asserts that his apparatus can keep twenty lamps of ten candle power going for 8,000 hours.

**The Baldhead Was "On."**

On perceiving the fateful sword suspended above his head, Damocles arose in haste from the banquet board.

"You will pardon my precipitation," he remarked, "but I really do not need a hair cut. Not to-day!"

Giving the ha-ha to the tyrant Dionysius he caught the first trolley for Syracuse.—New York Press.

**A Boston Debutante.**

They were discussing the Boston debutante.

"She is having the finishing touches put on her toilet to-day," explained her mother.

"Ah! Closeted with her dressmaker, I suppose."

"Oh, dear, no. With her optician. She's having her new spectacles fitted."—Exchange.

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE...............Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice President,
GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

Protection, Reciprocity, Honest Money and Prosperity!

## TO SUBSCRIBERS WHOSE TIME EXPIRES IN OCTOBER.

We are still receiving new campaign subscriptions on the basis of 10 cents each; and we shall, through the month of October, take all the new three-months' subscribers which come to us at ten cents each. We shall, however, decline to receive renewals for three months. All renewals must be for one year.

After Oct. 30 we shall take nothing but yearly subscriptions. We positively decline to take renewals of three-months' subscriptions, except on a yearly basis.

By this time every subscriber whose time expires this month, has received from us a proposition by mail, offering them a renewal of their subscription for one year, at a price so remarkably low that it will be very unwise not to accept it. Those who fail to receive this proposition will please write us; those who do receive it, will oblige us by immediately remitting a yearly subscription on the terms proposed. We say "immediately" for the proposition does not hold good except through the month of October.

The Blade is new to many of our three-months' subscribers, but we believe it has made friends with every one to the extent that they will be glad to have it for the next year at the price offered.

## THE VENEZUELAN FINDING.

It is the current rumor in Washington political circles that the report of the Venezuelan commission will be adverse to all claims of Great Britain. It is further alleged that their decision will be communicated confidentially to the British government, coupled with the intimation that, in due time, it will be communicated to Congress; and that it may be expected that this will result in the adoption of a resolution instructing the President to notify Great Britain that a persistence in occupancy of Venezuelan territory will be considered an act unfriendly to the United States. Such a notification, translated from diplomatic language into plain English, would mean, "Get out or fight."

It is expected that Great Britain will heed the private intimation, and make some arrangement with the Venezuelan government directly, which would obviate a "back down" to this country. Again, it is deemed probable that Lord Salisbury will play for delay, in the hope of postponing a decision until the new administration comes in on March 4 next. But Cleveland and Secretary Olney will undoubtedly press the matter to a conclusion, if possible; for they desire to wind up the case and get out of it whatever glory may accrue.

We have never supposed that the finding of the Venezuelan commission would support the land-grabbing propensities of England; and the trend of events, so far as they have been made public, shows that the British government has always presumed that this would be the outcome. Great Britain can not afford to go to war over this matter, and the only unsolved problem in the whole affair is, what method she will choose to get out of the scrape.

## BRYAN BREAKING DOWN.

Mr. Bryan's work is telling on his physical strength. After his speech in the Tammany wigwam at New York city on Tuesday night, he was too tired to speak, as he had been expected to do, at the stands outside the wigwam, or at those in Union Square. It was announced to the crowd at Union Square that Mr. Bryan was "in a state bordering on physical collapse," and a physician had to be called to his aid.

The physical strain of the campaign he is making is very great; but he is a man in robust condition, and we doubt if the mere physical exertion he endures would cause him to break down were it not for the mental worry he experiences through the knowledge that he is championing a cause which is already lost.

Such a campaign as Bryan is making is lacking in any real influence on the campaign. The speeches which are vote-makers this year are those which are carefully prepared arguments, presenting the issue in a clear light, and arraying the facts which should influence voters to support the speaker's views at the polls. But this is not the style of speech Bryan is making. Throwing taffy at a crowd of curiosity-seekers from a car platform wins no votes. Appeals to prejudice and passion may stir the groundlings, but it disgusts the intelligent voter who is endeavoring to decide how to cast his vote. And all Mr. Bryan's speeches on his tours have been of the one or the other of the two latter types.

He had the mistaken idea that his oratory can sweep the country as his speech in Chicago swept the Popocrat convention off its feet. This egotistic idea is the secret of his wild hurrying to and fro over the land. He imagines he is converting every crowd which he addresses, when the cold fact is that he is doing nothing of the sort. He is simply demonstrating to thoughtful voters his unfitness for the office to which he aspires.

Bryan made a speech at Cumberland, Md., this week and the same evening the Republicans of Cumberland organized a McKinley and Hobart club with 800 members, including many Democrats. Republicans sincerely hope Mr. Bryan will not break down. He is doing good work for the Republican cause.

**Bryan has to hunt his crowds; McKinley's crowds hunt him.**

## IF BRYAN SHOULD WIN.

Four years ago, before the election of 1892, The Blade published a forecast of what it believed would happen if the free trade crusade were successful. Its predictions were closely in line with the facts which developed during the panic of 1893, and the hard times which followed. So striking was the fulfillment that we have received a number of letters during the present campaign asking that The Blade shall forecast what will happen if Bryan be elected.

We have firm faith that Mr. Bryan stands no show of success at the polls on Nov. 3; but it may be of interest to those who are studying the silver question as presented by the Popocrats, and compare their rainbow dreams with what would, without doubt, be the cold, stern reality.

Should Bryan be elected, with a silver majority in the House of Representatives, the first thing we might expect to see would be a "run" on the gold reserve in the national treasury. Treasury notes would be presented, and gold demanded for them. The gold reserve would diminish rapidly.

Without doubt, President Cleveland would endeavor to replenish the gold reserve, as he has before, by issuing bonds. But the act of 1875, which authorizes this, requires that the bonds shall not be sold at less than par. With a Popocrat Congress and President, no one would pay gold for bonds at par, because it is their avowed purpose to pay the bonds, principal and interest, in silver. Therefore, no sane man would give over 53 cents in gold for each dollar of bonds. Therefore, no bonds could be sold, and the gold reserve would go on dwindling until it was entirely gone.

Then what? The Treasury would have nothing in which to redeem the greenbacks, except what silver dollars might be in the Treasury. There would come the proof of the falsity of the Popocrat assertion that a silver dollar is worth a gold dollar. The greenbacks and the silver dollars, the national bank notes, Sherman notes and silver certificates, would all begin to depreciate.

The degree of depreciation would be measured by the premium on gold. If gold were quoted at 125, it would mean that it took $1.25 in silver or paper to buy a gold dollar. If gold rose to 200, it would mean that it took two silver dollars to buy a gold dollar.

The effects of this would be so far-reaching that we can only refer to them briefly. The thing that would come at once after Bryan's election would be an universal and peremptory demand for the payment of all open accounts, and a calling in of every loan made by banks and lenders. Every intelligent business man knows that free coinage means that the silver dollar will be the actual standard of value, and that its purchasing power, under free coinage, will be just its bullion value. The grocer or the merchant who has given credit has sold his goods on a gold basis. He has given a gold dollar's worth for every dollar owing him, and he would use every means to get his pay in dollars of that kind, so that he would not have to take a half-dollar in value for a dollar of debt. It would be wise in him to turn all his money into goods at once, because the goods would not depreciate, while the money would do so.

A business and financial panic of the worst kind would come at once. For the driving of gold to a premium would reduce the circulation by the amount of gold coin and gold certificates. They form fully one-third of the circulation. Money would be really scarce; and those who had it would not want to lend it, not knowing what the actual value of the dollar would eventually be. When loans were made, exorbitant interest would be charged, to cover possible loss from the uncertainty.

Banks would call in all their loans, and an unexampled contraction of credit would come at once. Every banker would know that, in the stress, his depositors would require their money, and he would call in all his loans to be ready for them. All the great lines of industry require credit. This would be cut off. As loans matured, they would be notified that they could not be extended, but must be met. Failure after failure would be the result, and widespread ruin cover the land even before the time for Bryan's inauguration rolled around.

The stoppage of mills and factories, the paralysis of trade that would ensue, would bear hardly upon the wage workers. Tens of thousands of them would be out of work, and the demands upon public charity would be pressing. Wages could not rise; they would fall. And the prices of all the necessaries of life would advance, measured in silver. All kinds of merchandise—all that one buys at store or grocery—would rise in price with the rise in gold. Merchants would promptly mark up their goods. They would be compelled to do so, in order to save themselves from loss. Everything would go up in price, though not in value. A pair of shoes, for instance, which a merchant can now sell on the gold standard for $3 and make a fair profit, would have to be sold at $4.50, if gold were at 150, to make the same profit. If gold rose to 200 the shoes would have to sell at $6 to make the same profit as now. And the prices of all other articles would go up, measured in depreciated currency, in exactly the same way. In place of getting 20 pounds of sugar for $1, we could only get 10 pounds. In short, the prices of all that we buy would double in price, measured in silver, while the price, measured in gold, would be the same as now.

"But would not wages advance?" No. With a panic of huge dimensions over the country, with all business enterprises stagnant, with tens of thousands of men idle who now have work, a rise in wages would be plainly impossible. It is a frequent argument in favor of organized labor that the trades unions have forced a rise of about one-fourth in wages within the past 25 years. The election of Bryan would reduce wages practically one-half, and that within a year. If it took 25 years to raise wages one-fourth, it would take 50 years to raise them one-half, and make them equal to what they are now, would it not? The wage-worker is the man of all others who will lose everything and gain nothing from free silver.

The panic of 1893 is yet felt. It has lasted three years. Such a panic as would follow Bryan's election would last longer. Recovery would be very slow, and the persistent evil of a fluctuating currency would rob producer and wage-worker. Long before the term of Bryan were over, there would go up from the people an imperative demand for a return to the gold standard; and this generation would have had another and a very bitter lesson in the foolishness of refusing to profit by the world's experience in finance.

**Bryan had no hesitancy in accepting the Populist nomination for President, because, as he says, there is no difference between the Populist platform adopted at St. Louis and the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago. These old-line Democrats will not take kindly to this assertion, even if there be a great amount of truth in it.**

## M'KINLEY ON SILVER IN 1891.

Our Popocrat friends have been wasting a good deal of anxious labor on the endeavor to prove that Major McKinley has, in the past, been friendly to silver, and in favor of its use as a money metal.

Why waste words to prove a fact which has never been denied?

Of course Major McKinley is friendly to silver. Of course he favors its use as money metal. We not only admit it, but we assert it, and propose to prove it.

But there is one thing the Popocrats forget. It is this:

**Major McKinley is not in favor of the ratio of 16 to 1.**

The Popocrat error lies in assuming that there is no way of using silver as money except by free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

It is safe to say that an overwhelming majority of the Republican voters of the United States are in favor of the full use of silver as a money metal; but they are, like Major McKinley, opposed to the 16 to 1 method.

They desire the full use of silver, but they are opposed to a method of using it which will put us on the silver standard, and cut the value of the dollar down to about half what it is now. And they know that free coinage at 16 to 1 would do this.

An extract from a speech made by Major McKinley at Toledo, on February 12, 1891, has been given wide circulation by the Popocrats. It simply shows that he then, as he is now, was friendly to silver, and in favor of its use as money; but it does not show that he was, or is, in favor of the 16 to 1 folly.

McKinley's position on this subject in 1891 was exactly the same that it is now. It was exactly in line with the financial plank of the Republican platform adopted at St. Louis last June.

McKinley was re-nominated for Governor of Ohio in that year. He opened the Republican campaign in a speech at Niles, O., on August 22, 1891. In that he explained fully his attitude on the silver question. Here is an extract from his Niles speech which covers the ground fully:

> Governor Campbell declared that while he had his doubts about it, he was willing to chance free and unlimited coinage of silver. I am not willing to "chance" it. Under present conditions, the country cannot afford to chance it. We cannot gamble with anything so sacred as money, which is the standard and measure of all values. I can imagine nothing which would be more disturbing to our credit and more deranging to our commercial and financial affairs than to make this the dumping ground of the world's silver. The silver producer might be benefited, but the silver user, never.
>
> If there is to be any profit in the coinage if silver, it should go to the government. It has gone to the government ever since the Bland-Allison act. This new declaration would take it from the government and give it to the silver producer.
>
> Now, the people know that if we have two yard sticks, one three feet in length and the other two and a half feet in length, the buyer would always have his goods measured to him by the shorter stick, and that the longer stick would go into permanent disuse. It is exactly so with money. A 100-cent dollar will go out of circulation alongside an 80-cent dollar, which is a legal tender by the fiat of the government. And no class of people will suffer so much as the wage earner and the agriculturist. If it is the farmer you would benefit, there is one way to do it. Make the bushel measure with which he measures his wheat for the buyer, three pecks instead of four, and require the buyer to pay as much for three pecks as he now pays for four.
>
> **I am in favor of the double standard, but I am not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the United States, until the nations of the world shall join us in guaranteeing to silver a status which their laws now accord to gold. The double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it. Until then for us to decree the free and unlimited coinage of the world's silver would ordain that our silver dollars would surely depreciate, and gold would go to a premium.**
>
> No man knows what the future may be, but in our present condition and with our present light, every consideration of safety requires us to hold our present status until the other great nations shall agree to an international ratio.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> The per capita circulation is greater in this country than at any other period before. The amount of money in circulation was about 435 millions of dollars, 1860, and the amount per capita was $13.85. In 1865 there were 723 millions in circulation, and the per capita was $20.82. In 1885 the circulation was $1,292,000,000, and the per capita was $26.02. On January 5, 1891, the circulation was 1,529,000,000, or $24.10 per capita. It may be necessary to increase this circulation, but it cannot be done, and must not be done with silver dollars that are worth less than 100 cents each in value.

Where McKinley stood in 1891, he stands to-day.

The Republican party stood there in 1892, and it stands there to-day. The above extracts are exactly in line with the monetary plank of the St. Louis platform.

The Popocrats should understand that free coinage at 16 to 1 means silver monometallism, not bimetallism. The only road to bimetallism is by international agreement.

**"It is said that silver is the poor man's money. It is no more the poor man's money than it is the rich man's money. It is the money of small transactions, and, the transactions of the poorer class of people being generally small, it is the money almost exclusively used by them, and therefore I want it to be as good as the dollar that is used by the rich man."—W. D. Bynum, at New York, Sept. 22.**

## BRYAN AND BONDS.

In Bryan's letter of acceptance he furiously condemns the issuing of bonds in time of peace. He attacks the Cleveland administration most bitterly for its course in this respect, and asserts that the government "is able to establish and enforce its financial policy" and that it should have exercised its option to redeem its obligations in silver.

But Mr. Bryan fails to state how the government will get the silver to do this. It has no silver available. The silver dollars in the Treasury are held by law for the redemption of the silver certificates issued against them. The silver bullion bought under the Sherman notes is held by law to redeem those notes.

Mr. Bryan ought to know that the government can not get silver dollars, or any other form of money, except in one of two ways. First, it has to be paid in for duties on imports, or for internal revenue taxes. Second, it can issue bonds to get money. There is no other way possible. The government must either raise money by taxation or by bond issues.

Free silver will not put a dollar in the Treasury. Stamping silver belonging to private owners adds nothing to the revenue.

Mr. Bryan is bitterly opposed to issuing bonds in time of peace. He worked for, spoke for and voted for the Wilson bill. That bill does not produce enough revenue. If it had not been for the bond issues, the government would have been bankrupt.

Mr. Bryan don't seem to have a statesman's mental equipment. He opposes every increase of the revenue by a protective tariff law; he opposes bond issues; but he has no suggestion as to how the government is to get money.

Does he intend, if elected, to have the United States repudiate its obligations?

Young men or old should not fail to read Thos. Slater's offer on page 3.

## BRYAN'S RECORD CONVICTS HIM.

In his speech to Tammany on Tuesday evening Mr. Bryan said:

> **My friends, no foreign nation has ever adopted such a policy as the Republican party asks us to adopt. No foreign party has has ever gone before its country with such a proposition as the Republican party now presents to the United States. So far as I know, no statesman in a foreign land has advocated a policy that would make the people of that nation dependent upon the people of another nation for legislative relief of any kind. It has been left for free America to set the example of a national party proposing to surrender the right of self-government and bind its people to the will of foreign powers.**

Mr. Bryan supported exactly that proposition in 1892. But first let us say that nobody proposes to make the people of the United States "dependent" upon another nation for legislation of any kind. Nothing of the sort, Mr. Bryan.

What is proposed is an agreement between nations; exactly such an agreement as all civilized nations make when they enter upon a treaty. For instance, nearly all the civilized nations of the globe have extradition treaties with other nations. We have such treaties with nearly all European nations. If a man commits a crime in the United States, and flees to another country, he can be arrested there and brought back, upon request of our government. Does Mr. Bryan object to such a treaty? Or would he sooner let the fugitive criminal go free then to ask other nations to make a reciprocal agreement for surrendering such persons?

A few years ago we sent an agent of this government to Europe to endeavor to obtain a larger use of corn among the people there, in order that our exports of this cereal might be increased, and our farmers be benefited. Why was not Mr. Bryan's clarion voice raised against the "indignity" of thus requesting a foreign people to buy of us?

Why does he not protest against the Bland bill of 1878, which made it the duty of the President to "invite the governments" of European countries to "join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals?" Is not that exactly what the St. Louis platform favors, and was not the above sentence from the Bland law as much "a surrender of the right of self-government" as the Republican position is, in Bryan's estimation?

But Mr. Bryan voted for just such a proposition in 1892, while he was a member of the House of Representatives. The Sundry Civil appropriation bill, passed August 5, 1892, contained a clause empowering the President to appoint five commissioners to a monetary conference, to be held "with a view to secure, internationally, a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money, by means of a common ratio between those metals." The Fifty-second Congress was Democratic, Mr. Bryan was a member of the House, and he voted for this measure!

Now, Mr. Bryan, explain yourself! The Republican party proposes taking steps to secure exactly what, by international agreement. You voted for just that proposition in 1892; why are you opposing it now? If it was all right in 1892, why is it not all right in 1896?

Come up to the rack, Mr. Bryan, and let us hear from you!

**ARE YOU INSURED? Free Coinage would cut down the value of your policy one-half by making the policy payable in 50-cent dollars instead of 100-cent dollars as now.**

**Have you any money in the bank? Free Coinage would reduce the value of it one-half for the same reason.**

**Do you draw a pension? Free Coinage would diminish the value of it one-half again for the same reason.**

**FREE COINAGE would take away ONE-HALF THE VALUE OF ALL THE MONEY YOU RECEIVED.**

## SEWALL'S GOLD CONTRACTS.

Arthur Sewall, the Popocratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, is just like Altgeld and Senator Stewart. He insists on gold contracts for money due him. They all yell for free silver, and pretend to believe that free coinage will bring the value of silver bullion up to $1.29 per ounce, so that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar. But when they make a contract, they insist that they shall be paid in gold. Here is what Mr. Sewall stipulates:

> The party of the second part agrees to pay to said party of the first part, or agent, for the transportation of said timber ........ dollars, and ........ cents, United States gold, or its equivalent.

This is the form of a contract made out by Mr. Sewall for carrying four ship loads of timber from Maine to Long Island City, and here is another one made out for carrying in one of Sewall's ships a cargo of oil for the Standard Oil Company from Philadelphia to Japan:

> The party of the second part agrees to pay to said agent or party of the first part or agent, for the use of said vessel during the voyage aforesaid, ...... dollars and ...... cents, United States gold, on each and every case delivered.

That is the sort of a silver man Mr. Sewall is. He wants silver for the other fellow, but gold is good enough for him. He don't want silver. He wants the actual value of what he sells, be it merchandise or service. He is not to be censured for that, be it understood; but his insincerity on the silver question is censurable.

Here is Sewall making gold contracts, and Bryan, his running mate, going to and fro in the country abusing business men and manufacturers from taking ordinary business precautions against loss, in case the free silver cause should win. A man is a fool who manufactures on long-time contracts, or sells on six months' time, at prices on the present basis, without taking measures to protect himself from being robbed of half his honest dues by the 50-cent silver fraud.

## DEMAND FOR LITERATURE.

The voters themselves have made this a campaign of education. The Republican national committee has sent out twice as much literature already as was sent out in all previous campaigns. The committee has been taxed to supply this literature as fast as it has been demanded. The voters clamor for information. The daily newspapers do not entirely satisfy them and as a result of their appeals to the committee it has sent out 130,000,000 documents bearing entirely on the currency question and 10,000,000 devoted to protection and reciprocity. This is exclusive of the 40,000,000 documents on currency and the tariff sent out by the Republican congressional committee.

But the people are not yet satisfied. While they seem to have settled the money question in their own minds the demand for tariff literature is now increasing and the committee is sending out 10,000,000 extra documents on tariff and reciprocity. This demand, which is sudden, indicates that the voters have sufficiently informed themselves on the silver issue and are ready to vote for sound money. They now want to know just what effect the Democratic tariff laws are having on the country.

**This is a great campaign of education.**

## BRYAN ASPERSING LINCOLN.

Bryan, in some of his speeches, puts into words a queer fad that is floating around among the less informed silver men of the West, that Abraham Lincoln, were he living to-day, would be a 16 to 1 advocate, and a friend of the debasement of the currency. Bryan, in advancing this foolish idea, bases it on the fact that Lincoln signed the bills authorizing the issue of greenbacks.

The writer of this remembers well the public discussions at the time. No Republican advocated the legal tender act, as the law authorizing the greenbacks was called, except as a war necessity. Like the suspension of the habeas corpus, it was a measure demanded by the exigencies of war. No one defended it on any other ground. The prosecution of the war cost enormous sums of money; the government could not obtain enough in any other way. That was the argument. All realized that a forced loan from the people through an issue of legal tender notes, was not a desirable thing in itself, not sound finance; but it was the only way to get enough money to carry on the war and restore the Union.

Fortunately we are not left in doubt about Lincoln's views. If Bryan and his supporters were not ignorant of it they would not advance the silly idea that Lincoln believed in debasing the money of the country. Lincoln's opinion is found in a message of his to Congress, dated Jan. 17, 1863. A joint resolution had just passed Congress, directing the secretary of the treasury to issue $100,000,000 in greenbacks, in addition to the issues already authorized, if he found it necessary, the additional issue to be used to pay the army and navy. Lincoln signed the joint resolution, thus making it law; but he sent a message to Congress on the subject, in which he said:

> **"While giving this, approval, however, I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue of United States notes, when this circulation, and that of the suspended banks together, have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond real values, therefore by augmenting the cost of living to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies to the injury of the whole country."**

If Mr. Bryan were not ignorant of these words of Lincoln, he would never have made his silly assertion. Lincoln was one of the "common people." He says that a currency not convertible on demand into gold, then as now the actual standard of value, would "increase prices beyond real values," which would work "injury to labor" and to "the whole country." And his clean honesty of purpose would revolt at once from a proposition like the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, which will produce exactly the same results as those he deplores in the above extract.

Lincoln's views were shared by all the leading Republicans in Congress, as the debates on the legal tender acts show. Morrill and Fessenden, Conkling and Collamer, Cowan and Lovejoy, and others, have left on record similar views; but the dire necessities of that time of national stress and peril drove them to support a measure which they disapproved, because it seemed at that time the only solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Bryan and his gang of repudiators are impudent falsifiers when they claim to hold the same views as Abraham Lincoln.

## BANKRUPTCY COMING.

The treasury statement for Oct. 1 foreshadows the coming bankruptcy of the government under the deficit-producing Wilson tariff law. The revenues were over $5,000,000 less than the expenditures during September; and for the first three months of the fiscal year the deficit exceeds $25,000,000. And during those three months the expenditures over receipts have been $6,000,000 more than for the corresponding period last year.

If this rate of shortage in revenue continues for three months longer, the treasury will not have money to meet the ordinary daily expenses of the government, unless it uses the gold reserve to meet them. The gold in the treasury has gained $24,000,000 in three months, greenbacks being taken out as the gold was paid in. This has diminished the currency in the treasury by that much.

What will Cleveland do? The law gives him authority to issue bonds to keep up the gold reserve, but not to meet the ordinary governmental expenditures. The treasury would have been bankrupt long ago, had it not been for the previous bond issues. True, the gold was not used directly for expenses; but when it was drawn out greenbacks were paid in; these greenbacks went into the general fund, and were used for ordinary expenditures. In effect, the proceeds of the bond issues have been used to cover the deficit created by the Wilson law.

The people should take note of this condition, and vote on Nov. 3 for a policy which means abundant revenue instead of monthly deficits.

## POINT FOR WORKINGMEN.

In reply to a request for information the American Economist has received replies from 853 manufacturing establishments of the country giving the number of hands employed in July last and the number employed in July, 1892, together with the amount of wages paid in the two months. These replies show:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of hands employed in July, 1892 | 134,410 |
| Number of hands employed in July, 1896 | 90,555 |
| Number idle in July, 1896, who were employed in July, 1892 | 43,855 |
| Amount of wages earned in July, 1892 | $4,674,242 |
| Amount of wages earned in July, 1896 | 2,883,784 |
| Loss in wages in July, 1896 | $1,790,458 |

This shows a loss of nearly 40 per cent., or at a rate of $21,485,496 a year. When the thousands of other establishments are considered some idea may be had of the loss to the country, through its workingmen, caused by the Democratic tinkering with the tariff. When it is remembered that Mr. Bryan, by voice and vote, assisted in bringing about this state of affairs, can working men have any doubt as to how they should vote on November 3?

## THEN AND NOW.

Four years ago the Democratic campaign hinged upon high prices. Farmers and workingmen were told they were paying too high prices for everything they had to buy, and were exhorted to bring on a millennium of cheapness by voting for free trade. We all know what the result has been.

Now the same crowd are howling that prices are too low. The farmers are told that they are not receiving high enough prices for what they produce, and the workingmen are expected to vote for a policy which, it is declared, will make them pay double for all they have to buy!

Are the people of the United States idiotic enough to be fooled twice by the same conscienceless set of demagogues?

**The Rhode Island state senate has just passed a resolution providing that the state shall pay all its obligations in gold coin. That is a practical way of antagonizing Bryan and his foolishness.**

All men should read Thos. Slater's offer on page 3.

## BISMARCK'S LETTER GARBLED.

The New York World has exposed another fraud by the silver crowd. They have garbled the letter in translation. The letter has been freely used by Bryan and the free silver speakers ever since it was made public. Great stress has been laid on these two phrases attributed to Bismarck: "I hold that this is the very hour that would be available to bring about an agreement in favor of bimetallism," etc., and "if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take INDEPENDENT ACTION in the direction of bimetallism, I can not but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement."

Bismarck's original letter contains no such phrases. The World sent to Texas for the German text of the letter itself, and presented it in German to its readers, with a translation made by Judge Julius Schutze, editor of the Texas Vorwaerts, who made the translation direct from the original in the office of the governor at Austin, Texas. Judge Schutze's translation is as follows:

> Friedrichsruhe, Aug. 24, 1896.
>
> Honored Sir:—Your esteemed favor of July 1 has been received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but while I was in office would not consider myself infallible in opposition to experts. I believe to this day that it would be commendable to obtain by endeavors of those nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce an agreement in the direction of bimetallism.
>
> The United States are, in political economy, less hampered by their government than any one of the European states, and if North America should find it compatible with its interests to take a substantial step in the direction of bimetallism, I believe that such a step would exert a beneficial influence upon the establishment of international agreement, and the union of the European states. Assuring you of my highest respect, I am your most obedient servant,
>
> (Signed) V. BISMARCK.

The following is the form in which the document was given out by the silverites, and quoted by Bryan and other stumpers:

> Friedrichsruhe, Aug. 24, 1896.
>
> Honored Sir:—Your esteemed favor of July 1 has been duly received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but I would not, while in office, claim my views of the matter to be infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. I hold to this hour that it would be advisable to bring about among the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism.
>
> Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint, the United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and, hence, should the people of the United States find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot help but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement and the coming into this league of every European nation.
>
> Assuring you of my highest respect, I remain, your most obedient servant,
>
> BISMARCK.

It will be noted that, in the first paragraph, Bismarck's language is strained to give it a sense which the original has not; and in the second paragraph the words "independent action" have been interpolated. Also, where the ex-chancellor wrote "North America," Culbertson put it "the United States." What Bismarck suggested was a silver experiment by the whole of North America, an idea affecting England as well as the United States. Somebody has changed the meaning of the letter by the unauthorized substitution.

## LOOK UP YOUR MORTGAGE!

How many farmers are there who have mortgages on their farms, and who are going to vote for free silver in the hope of paying them off in 51-cent dollars, who are perfectly certain that their mortgages don't call for payment in gold?

Think twice about it. When you signed that mortgage, did you read it over carefully to see that a "gold clause" was not tucked away among the legal verbiage?

Not sure, eh? Had not you better go to the county recorder, or whatever official in your state keeps the record, and read your mortgage over carefully?

And, if it does turn out that you are bound to pay gold or its equivalent, do you think a vote for free silver will help you out?

Under free silver, you would have to earn about two silver dollars to pay every dollar you owe on that mortgage. Do you think that would be easy to do?

Let us remind you of one thing before we go any further. The money you borrowed was as good as gold. Every dollar of it bought you just as much as a gold dollar would buy. So there is no injustice whatever in requiring you to pay back dollars of the same value as you borrowed. You are not cheated thereby. And, if you are an honest man, you desire to pay your debt honestly.

Now, another thing. It has been stated by men who are familiar with the mortgage business, that a large proportion of existing farm mortgages have expired, but the creditor has been satisfied to let the debt run on, so long as he gets his interest promptly.

How many farmers have mortgages on their farms which have expired?

Such a mortgage can be foreclosed at any time. Suppose Bryan should be elected, do you think your creditor would wait a single day before beginning foreclosure proceedings?

Do you suppose he will sit idly by, and wait until a free coinage law drives the silver dollar to its bullion value of 51 cents?

No, he will try to get dollars of the same value as those he loaned you; and he will push you for payment—unless you agree to make a new mortgage payable in gold.

Think over these things, gentlemen who believe that free silver will help you. If you have a mortgage on your property, it may be to your advantage to look into things.

## BETTING ON THE RESULT.

It may be wrong to bet on the result of an election, but the way in which the bets are placed give a good idea of the trend of public opinion. As a rule the men who put up money are business men, and they do so on purely business principles. There is little sentiment about it, and the bets are offered purely as a money making venture.

In New York the bets on the result are offered at 2½ to 1 on McKinley. Even money is offered on McKinley carrying New York city, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia. Odds are offered that Bryan will carry Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, South Carolina and Texas. Odds are given on McKinley carrying all other states.

The states on which odds are offered on McKinley have an aggregate of 236 electoral votes, or 12 more than enough to elect. The states on which McKinley odds are offered and on which even money is bet aggregate nearly three hundred electoral votes. The total electoral vote of the states in which odds on Bryan are offered is 164, or 60 short of the number necessary to nominate.

This gives a good idea of the feeling as to the result. The men who are willing to put up their money are not guessing on the result. They firmly believe McKinley will be elected.

**The Ohio idea of dealing with the liquor traffic will become more popular in New York the longer it is tried. It takes the saloon out of politics, and that is exactly what should be done everywhere.**

# Tariff and Silver Queries.

**The Blade will answer questions on the tariff and silver issues on the following conditions: That the name and address of the sender accompany every question; that only one question at a time be sent—this being necessary on account of the large number received.**

### Popular Vote in 1892.

"Will you please give the popular vote for each President candidate in 1892, by states?" —M. O. C., North Baltimore, O.

The folowing table contains the vote for President in 1892, by states, except that for Wing, Social-Labor candidate, who received only 21,191 votes in five eastern states, nearly 18,000 being in New York:

| | Cleveland Dem. | Harrison, Rep. | Weaver, Pop. | Bidwell, Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ala. ... | 138,138 | 9,197 | 85,181 | 239 |
| Ark. ... | 87,834 | 46,884 | 11,831 | 113 |
| Cal. .. | 117,908 | 2117,618 | 25,226 | 8,056 |
| Colo. | ...... | 38 620 | 53,584 | 1,638 |
| Conn. .. | 82,395 | 77,025 | 806 | 4,025 |
| Del. ... | 18,581 | 18,083 | 13 | 565 |
| Fla. ... | 30,143 | ...... | 4,843 | 475 |
| Ga. .... | 129,361 | 48,305 | 42,937 | 988 |
| Idaho .. | ...... | 8,599 | 10,520 | 288 |
| Ills. ... | 426,281 | 399,288 | 22,207 | 25,870 |
| Ind. ... | 262,740 | 255,615 | 22,208 | 13,050 |
| Iowa .. | 196,367 | 219,795 | 20,595 | 6,402 |
| Kan. ... | ...... | 157,237 | 163,111 | 4,539 |
| Ky .... | 175,461 | 135,441 | 23,500 | 6,442 |
| La. ... | 87,922 | 13,282 | 13,281 | ...... |
| Me. ... | 48,044 | 62,923 | 2,381 | 3,062 |
| Md. ... | 113,866 | 92,736 | 796 | 5,877 |
| Mass. .. | 176,813 | 202,814 | 3,210 | 7,539 |
| Mich. .. | 202,296 | 222,708 | 19,892 | 14,069 |
| Minn. .. | 100,920 | 122,823 | 110,456 | 20,313 |
| Miss. .. | 40,237 | 1,406 | 10,256 | 910 |
| Mo. ... | 268,398 | 226,918 | 41,213 | 4,331 |
| Mon. ... | 17,581 | 18,851 | 7,334 | 549 |
| Neb. ... | 24,943 | 87,227 | 83,134 | 4,902 |
| Nev. ... | 714 | 2,811 | 7,264 | 89 |
| N. H. .. | 42,081 | 45,658 | 292 | 1,297 |
| N. J. ... | 171,042 | 156,068 | 969 | 8,131 |
| N. Y. .. | 654,868 | 609,350 | 16,429 | 38,190 |
| N. C. .. | 132,951 | 100,342 | 44,736 | 2,636 |
| N. Da. .. | ...... | 17,519 | 17,700 | 899 |
| Ohio .. | 404,115 | 405,187 | 14,850 | 26,012 |
| Ore. ... | 14,243 | 35,002 | *26,965 | 2,281 |
| Penn. .. | 452,264 | 516,011 | 8,714 | 25,123 |
| R. I. ... | 24,335 | 26,972 | 228 | 1,654 |
| S. C. ... | 54,692 | 13,345 | 2,407 | ...... |
| S. Da. .. | 9,081 | 34,888 | 26,544 | ...... |
| Tenn. .. | 138,874 | 100,331 | 23,477 | 4,851 |
| Tex. ... | 239,148 | 81,444 | 99,688 | 2,165 |
| Vt .... | 16,325 | 37,992 | 43 | 1,415 |
| Va. ... | 163,977 | 113,262 | 12,275 | 2,738 |
| Wash. .. | 29,802 | 36,460 | 19,165 | 2,542 |
| W. Va. .. | 84,467 | 80,293 | 4,166 | 2,145 |
| Wis. ... | 177,335 | 170,791 | 9,909 | 13,132 |
| Wyo. .. | ...... | 8,454 | 7,722 | 530 |
| Totl. | 5,556,533 | 5,175,577 | 1,122,045 | 279,191 |

*In Oregon the highest vote for an elector was that cast for the one candidate who was on both the Democratic and People's party tickets. He received 35,813 votes. The next highest vote was for a Republican candidate for elector, 35,002. This gave the fusion candidate (who afterward voted for Weaver) a plurality of 811.

### "Free" Coinage.

"Do Bryan or his followers advocate the granting of the right to the holders of silver bullion to take their bullion to the mints and have it coined at the expense of the people? A free silver lunatic here is offering $10 to me to prove the charge."—W. C., Hawkhead, Mich.

Most certainly they do. Bryan has said, in his speeches, that all they ask is "that silver shall be given the same privileges as gold at the mint." Well, if you take standard gold to the mint, it is coined free of charge. Does not that mean, then, that Bryan wants silver to be coined free of charge? The ten dollars are certainly yours, and we hope you will get them.

The trouble with Bryan's demand is this, the 25.8 grains of standard gold which a man takes to the mint will sell, as bullion, for $1. It will coin just $1. So all the government does is to stamp it "one dollar." And it does not lie when it does so, for the gold is worth $1 as bullion.

But Bryan and his gang demand that any man may be allowed to take 412½ grains of standard silver to the mint, and have it stamped "one dollar." This would be to stamp a lie, for 412½ grains of standard silver bullion is not worth a dollar. It is worth only about 51 cents. So one of two things would happen—the owner of the silver would make 49 cents' profit on every dollar, where the owner of gold makes no profit; or, the value of the "dollar" would fall to just the 51 cents the silver is worth, and all gold disappear from circulation.

### Free Coinage and Labor.

"Under the free coinage of silver would a laboring man not have to work one hundred days for a sum of money that would only buy the same amount of the necessities of life that he can now earn by fifty-three days' labor?

"If this be a fact, would not every laboring man who casts his vote for William 'Jonah' Bryan, and the free coinage of silver, be voting to make, not only himself, but every other laboring man, work forty-seven days out of every one hundred days for nothing?"—J. W. W., Elizabethtown, Tenn.

Under the shock which the change of standard would bring about, we would have a period of business depression worse than we ever saw. All great manufacturing establishments, all great wholesale houses, all large building and constructing enterprises, require the use of credit. No business engagements for future execution could be entered into until men knew what a "dollar" would mean. Hence, the number of the unemployed would be enormously increased; and no man could hope for an advance in wages. Hence, your first question must be answered "yes," and "yes" is the answer to the second one also.

### Value of Gold Coin.

"Will you kindly publish in the Blade the value of a $5 gold piece, if it were put in the melting pot and melted, or hammered out flat, so it could not be used as money?"—"Republican," Toledo, O.

"Is a $5 gold piece, melted or defaced, worth $5 when presented at the mint? Will 23.22 grains of pure gold be worth $1?"—J. J. B., Toledo, O.

Any United States gold coin is worth just as much as bullion as it is as coin. A melted or defaced $5 gold piece, if none of the gold has been lost, will be taken at the mint and a new $5 gold coin given for it. And 23.22 grains of pure gold is worth $1 in gold at the mint, because it will coin into a gold dollar.

The law says that the weight of the gold dollar shall be 25.8 grains of "standard" gold. "Standard" gold is nine-tenths, by weight, pure gold, and one-tenth alloy. The mint makes no charge for coining gold bars of standard gold. If the gold is not standard, it charges the same as any other United States assay office for assaying it, and making it standard. But a $5 gold piece is of standard gold; hence if melted or defaced, it will be coined free, provided no gold were lost; or, what is the same thing, the mint will give another $5 gold piece for it.

### Export Prices.

"Will you kindly inform me whether the market price of our agricultural products is regulated by the price received for the part exported?"—V. G., Good Inent, Kan.

Where any country produces a considerable surplus of any product, which surplus has to go abroad to find a market, it is a general rule that the world price—that which it brings in the world's markets—sets the price at home. Take, for instance, the case of wheat. A few nations in Western Europe are the only ones in the world which do not raise all they require for the needs of their own people. They get the wheat they need to make up the deficiency of their own crops from Southern Russia, India, Australia, Argentine, Canada and the United States. The price they have to pay depends on the volume of the surplus wheat of these countries, as compared with the volume they require to supply their needs.

We have not the data to give prices of wheat at Chicago, New York and Liverpool for a series of years. But such a table would show this: That the price in New York is the Liverpool price, less the cost of shipment to Liverpool; that the Chicago price is the New York price, less cost of shipment from Chicago to New York. Further than this the price at the Western farms—the price the farmer receives—is the Chicago price, less the cost of shipment to Chicago.

The same is true of the farmer in Canada, in South Russia, in Argentine and in India. The farm price is the price at the ports of Western Europe, less the cost of shipment from the farm to that port.

This rule does not hold good in the case of products of which we do not raise an exportable surplus. The United States, within a few years, is going to enter on an era of greater prosperity for the farmers, if we are wise, and foster manufactures and other occupations which will increase the number of people whom our farmers must feed. Pretty nearly all the land really good for agricultural purposes has been taken up. The time has gone by when large new areas can be opened by agriculture. When our consuming population is great enough to consume all the wheat we grow, the price in this country of wheat will be independent of the export price. Then a duty on imported wheat of 20 cents a bushel, as under the McKinley law, would raise the farmers' price of wheat that much over the world's price, and cause them to prosper wondrously.

### Silver Never the Sole Standard.

"The Popocrats say that the unit of value was changed from silver to gold in 1873. Please answer, so that I can settle their hash on that point. Please give the date, the section word for word that did that business. We believe it was in 1854."—A. S., Rubens, Kan.

**The legal standard was never silver alone. The Popocrats all will admit that the laws from 1792 to 1873 provided for bimetallism. How could we have bimetallism if silver was** the single standard? Do you not see the absurdity of the claim in your question?

The laws of 1792 and 1834 provided for the use of both silver and gold as basic money. To make such a law effective, the silver in the silver dollar, and the gold in the gold dollar, must be of exactly the same value as bullion. Is not that clear?

Well, the law of 1792 provided for a ratio of 15 to 1; that an ounce of gold should be deemed the equal of 15 ounces of silver, when coined. But an ounce of gold, in a few years, got to be worth a little more than 15 ounces of silver. So no sensible man would pay gold coin out at that ratio. It was worth a little more as bullion than as coin. So merchants sold it abroad as bullion, to get its full value, and we had no coin but silver in circulation.

Congress tried to remedy this in 1834, by changing the ratio to 16 to 1. That is, it decreed that 16 ounces of silver should be equal, when coined, to one ounce of gold. But this was a false ratio. Sixteen ounces of silver were worth a little more than an ounce of gold. So nobody would use the silver coins in paying debts, because they could sell as bullion for more than their face value. So our silver coins were melted up and exported abroad as bullion, because men could make a profit by so doing. Not only did the dollars go abroad, but the halves, quarters and dimes, for they then had their full proportion of silver, and were full legal tender. So many of these small coins were melted up as bullion, that the small change in the United States was chiefly Spanish and Mexican silver, much worn.

Small change grew so scarce that Congress set to work to remedy it. On February 21, 1853, an act was passed, reducing the amount of silver in the half dollar, dime and half dime. The nickel was not then used. It took away the free coinage of these pieces, reduced their legal tender power to $5, and made them "token coins." In the discussion in Congress, it was admitted that then act of 1834 was a failure as a bimetallic measure; that, as silver was overvalued, it all went out of the country, and values were measured in gold; that, therefore, we really had gold monometallism from 1834 onward. The silver dollar was not touched by the law, as it was intended to apply only to the coins we lacked. The silver dollar was not in use, and was not needed, dollar notes and the little gold dollars, which were nearly as common as silver dollars are now, answering all purposes.

Hence, you can see, that while the law provided, from 1792 to 1834, for bimetallism at 15 to 1, yet we had silver monometallism in reality, because gold was undervalued by that ratio, and hence was all sold as bullion. And, while the law of 1834 provided for bimetallism at 16 to 1, yet under it we had gold monometallism in reality, because at that ratio silver was undervalued, and hence it was more profitable to sell it as bullion.

So you see there are some things a law can not do—and one of them is to keep gold and silver coins of equal value at a given coinage ratio, when the ratio between their values as bullion is not the same.

You can readily see the folly of the Popocrat claim that the silver dollar was the unit of value to 1873. If silver was the standard, then no ratio was needed. England has been on the gold standard since 1816, and she has no coinage ratio at all, because she has no free legal tender silver coin. All her silver is "token money," like our halves, quarters and dimes.

### No Law Can Give Value.

"Some of the silverites here claim that by legislation silver can be kept at a parity with gold, i. e., in case we should have free coinage.

"What regulates the price of gold? Is it coined free now?"—M. V. B., Kansas City, Mo.

Well, tell your silverites that legislation has failed to do it hitherto, and there is no possible reason for supposing that it ever can. Suppose a law had passed by Congress, when wheat was selling, a couple of weeks ago in Chicago at 60 cents, and corn at 20 cents, that a bushel of wheat and three bushels of corn shall always have the same value. When wheat rose to 72 cents, would any one have been willing to take three bushels of corn for a bushel of wheat? No law can give value; and hence no law can make a ratio between prices effective. If our silver friends understood this, they would see the futility of their 16 to 1 scheme.

Read the reply above this—"Silver Never the Standard"—and you will have the history of two efforts we made in this country to keep silver and gold at a parity by legislation, and their utter failure. Other nations have tried the same thing, and failed. And the effort will fail whenever it is tried.

The value of gold is regulated, like that of everything else, by supply and demand. See answer headed, "Gold Coinage Is Free," in this department of Weekly Blade of last week.

### Has the Same Right.

"Why has not the street-car driver the same right to demand gold, in payment of his services as the man from whom he rents his home has to demand gold in payment of rent? I refer to last article on page 3, of Weekly Blade of September 24."—M. V. B., Kansas City, Mo.

The street car driver, or any other workingman; or any man, no matter who, nor what his occupation, has a perfect right to make a contract to perform labor, or to rent a farm or other property, or to buy or sell any commodity, and to fix the payment in merchandise, or labor, or gold, or silver, or any other form of money. It always takes two to make a contract. A house-owner may lawfully refuse to rent his house unless the rent is to be paid in gold or its equivalent; any workingman may lawfully refuse to work unless his wages are paid in gold, or its equivalent. The "gold clause" is put in, not to get gold in preference to any other form of money, but simply as a precaution, in case this free silver agitation should be successful. Every man of affairs knows that it would drive us to the silver standard, and the 50-cent dollar.

### A Queer Question.

"If the government can redeem $1,0[illegible]5,000,000 in silver and paper money with $[illegible],000,000 of gold, why couldn't it redeem an unlimited supply of silver dollars?"—M. V. B., Kansas City, Mo.

If one man and one horse can cultivate 40 acres of corn successfully, why can't he cultivate 600 acres himself?

If a 20-horse power steam engine will run a repair shop, why won't it run all the machine shops in a large city?

The experience of banks for many years has been that a reserve of 30 per cent. kept on hand, is sufficient for redemption purposes. The $100,000,000 gold reserve in the Treasury now holds up to par $346,000,000 of greenbacks. The silver certificates are redeemable only in silver dollars.

### The "Quantity Ratio."

"What is the quantity ratio of the world's product of gold and silver?

"Would not the free coinage of both silver and gold, based upon the quantity ratio, be a fair solution to this coinage question?

"Have you given up the idea of free coinage of silver at any ratio?"—E. E., Toledo.

The production of gold and silver in the world last year—the calendar year 1895—was 9,820,125 fine ounces of gold, and 174,796,875 fine ounces of silver. The ratio between these is nearly 18 to 1. The commercial value of the gold was $203,000,000, of the silver, $114,327,000. The ratio between these values is 56 to 100.

The idea of substituting a ratio between the quantities of gold and silver produced is grotesque. There is no relation between quantity and values, and relative values can not be established by a ratio between quantities produced. As the production would vary year by year how could a fixed ratio be established and maintained?

As to the third question, the Republican party, in its St. Louis platform, declares itself in favor of bimetallism; that the only feasible mode of reaching it is by international agreement; and condemns the 16 to 1 ratio as a false one, which would at once bring us to silver monometallism, not bimetallism at all.

### Gold and Silver.

"Are gold and silver bullion and gold and silver ware on the free list, or do persons sending them to this county pay duty on them?"—J. C. C., Morgantown, Ky.

Gold coin, dust and bullion, and gold ores are free. Gold jewelry and other manufactures of gold pay a duty of 35 per cent. Silver coin and bullion is free; silver jewelry, plate, and other manufactured goods, of silver, pay 35 per cent duty. Silver ores containing lead are dutiable because of the lead therein at 1 cent per pound.

### The Sherman Law.

"Did Congress, at any time after 1890, pass any purchasing or coinage law other than what is called the Sherman law of 1890? Please give the different acts from 1873 to the present, as we have a great many statements on that subject."—J. F. S., Vallonia, Ind.

No law for the purchase or coinage of silver has been passed since the Sherman law of 1890. The only acts relating to the coinage or purchase of silver since 1873 are as follows:

March 3, 1875—Authorizing the issue of a 20-cent piece.

April 17, 1876—For issue of 50-cent, 25-cent, 20-cent, and 10-cent silver coins to redeem fractional currency.

July 22, 1876—Taking away all legal tender power from the trade dollar.

February 28, 1878—The Bland-Allison law under which we bought 2,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month, which was coined into silver dollars. This act makes the silver dollar legal tender in any amount, and provides for the issue of silver certificates against coined dollars deposited in the treasury.

May 2, 1878—Stopping the coinage of the 20-cent piece.

June 9, 1879—Providing that silver coins of less denomination than the dollar shall be redeemed at the treasury, when presented in sums of $20 or multiples thereof, and making them legal tender up to $10.

February 19, 1887—To retire the trade dollars and to recoin them into other silver coin.

July 14, 1890—The Sherman law, which repealed the purchasing clause of the Bland-Allison law, and ordered the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month.

Continued On Fifth Page.

# Tariff and Silver Queries.

Continued from Fourth Page.

to be paid for in treasury notes, issued for that purpose.

August 5, 1892—Authorizing the coinage of 5,000,000 Columbian half-dollars.

March 3, 1893—Authorizing the coinage of 40,000 "Isabella" quarter dollars.

November 1, 1893—Act repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman law.

### Coining and Bullion Value.

"In your various replies to correspondents you are continually speaking of the difference between the 'coinage value' and 'bullion value' of silver. What, think you, would be the status of gold if it were dishonored, as silver has been? Would its bullion and coinage values be the same? Also, in what banner can I ascertain the value of a dollar if not by its purchasing power?"—C. W. R., Lodi, Cal.

We have answered this question fully time and again. If all legal tender laws relating to gold coin were repealed, the world over, gold coin would pass at its present value, because that value depends on the value the world sets upon the gold itself, not upon the law. If all nations would stop coining gold (a wildly improbable supposition), gold would be used for money just as it always has been. It is not the law that gives it use, for it was used as money long before any law on the subject existed. It was used because of its convenience, its portability, its exemption from rust or decay, and other qualities which make it the best substance known to man to use as a medium of exchange. If governments relinquished the coinage, private coinage would take its place, as was done in the Carolinas back in the '30's, in California and Utah in the '50's, and in Colorado in the '60's.

The value of a dollar—or any other coin of final redemption—is in its face, when its face value is the same as its bullion value, as is the case with gold coins the world over. In the case of a coin like the nickel, or the bronze cent, and all our silver coins, or any other coin of which the metal is not of as much value as the face indicates, there is a real distinction between the bullion value and the coinage value (or face value), and it is entirely proper to use these terms. In point of fact, it is impossible to discuss the subject without using either these or equivalent terms.

### The Two Tariffs.

"Please give the tariff duty on different articles as it is now and as it was under the McKinley bill."—J. B. P., Sunfield, Mich.

"The Democrats here claim that there is but 5 per cent difference between the McKinley tariff and Wilson-Gorman tariff. Please explain."—E. R., Brandon, Mo.

To publish what the first question asks would take the entire eight pages of The Blade, and we cannot take the space. You will find the exact difference of each article on the dutiable list and the articles which have been put upon the free list on pages 348 to 372, Republican Campaign Text Book, 1896, issued by the national and congressional committees, a copy of which may be secured by writing to the headquarters of the Republican national committee, Chicago, Ill. The comparison of each article in each schedule will be more satisfactory than a general average of the whole, as a number of articles have been taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list. The difference in average per cent, however, fails to measure the evils of the Wilson-Gorman law. The free list has been enlarged by the addition of many articles of great importance like wool, and these do not appear in an average at all. Other articles of which we import little have had the duties advanced, while articles imported in large quantities have suffered reductions. The one may offset the other in an average, therefore, yet the country is a great loser by the change. Even more important than this is the general change from specific duties to ad valorem, by which the way is opened for gross under-valuations. This last point, of course, would not show in an average, yet has great effect on the protection afforded. For these reasons any average is wholly deceptive and unreliable in comparing the McKinley with the Wilson-Gorman bill.

The phrase "free trade" does not mean no duties at all, but duties on non-competing products—such a tariff, in short, as England has.

### Gold Has Not Appreciated.

"Do you think that gold has increased in its purchasing power throughout this country and the world since 1873?

"Do you think that a dollar that will increase in its purchasing power is any more honest than a dollar that decreases in its purchasing power?"—E. E., Toledo, O.

The proposition in the first question above is a fundamental fallacy of the free silver campaign. It is, in general, that there is a relation between prices and the volume of money. Bryan words it, "that an increase of the quantity of money raises prices and a diminution lowers them is the most elementary proposition in the theory of currency." The Populist platform puts it, "that property values depend upon the volume of money in circulation." Teller gives it as follows: "It is an elementary principle of finance that values are fixed and determined by the amount of money that is in circulation."

Here are three assertions of the asserted law of finance. Two of them specifically state that it is the volume of money in circulation that affects prices and the other infers it. The statistical fact is that the volume of money in circulation has been doubled since the passage of the act of 1873. It was $737,000,000 on July 1 preceding that act. It was $1,509,000,000 on July 1 of this year. According to the law which Popocratic authorities assert as pure dogma, therefore, prices should have doubled since 1873. Beyond that, as the cheap money men always when confronted with the fact begin to take refuge in the assertion that they mean some especial kind of money, it is pertinent to note that every class of money has increased since then. If they mean gold, there was none in circulation when the act of 1873 was passed, and there is $456,000,000 outside the treasury now. If they mean silver, there was none in circulation then; there are 52,000,000 silver dollars and $59,000,000 of fractional silver now, and 370,000,000 more silver dollars lying in the treasury, but represented in circulation by that amount of silver certificates, issued under authority of the Bland-Allison law. If they mean legal tender notes, there was $357,000,000 then, and $351,000,000 now, there being nearly $150,000,000 more in the treasury ready to pay out. If they mean non-legal tender paper, there was $338,000,000 then, and there is $588,000,000 now. So that if there was enough virtue in the flat axiom to make it worth the breath it takes to enumerate it, prices must have risen materially if not enormously since 1873.

The fact that they have not done so shows the utter humbug of the dogma. Prices on great staples of manufacture have fallen owing to causes correctly typified by William J. Bryan in 1892, in the following words: "You must attribute it to the inventive genius that has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm, and enabled us to do to-day with one man what fifty men could do fifty years ago. That is what brought prices down in this country and everywhere." Mr. Bryan showed then that he knew what caused the decline of prices. He still knows it, but the cause which he advocated at that time did not call for persistent and deliberate misrepresentation on the question of values.

It is true that this flat and humbug axiom is always accompanied with the assertion, direct or implied, that the act of 1873 and subsequent legislation decreased the volume of currency. But that assertion as the official records is exactly the opposite of the truth.

### Mexican Gold Legal Tender.

We have received a shoal of letters within the past few days, asking whether the laws of Mexico make Mexican gold coin a legal tender in that country. These requested replies that would give the authority.

We wrote at once to Mr. O. P. Austin, who is The Blade's Washington correspondent, but at present in Chicago, aiding Hon. Perry Heath in the work of the literary bureau of the national Republican committee. Mr. Austin notified us at once that he had telegraphed to the committee's correspondent at El Paso, Tex., which town is on the border. Mr. Austin sends us the following:

"I have a response from my correspondent at El Paso, who, by the way, is the mayor of that city, and, of course, reliable in his statements. He says: 'Gold is legal tender in the republic of Mexico.'

"Of course, you know that the gold money of Mexico is coined at a lower rate of fineness than our own, being .875. The coins are in pieces of 20, 10, 5, 2½ and 1 peso, the latter being 26.111 grains, therefore, worth 98.4 cents. Of course, most of these coins are exported, since the peso is the favorite coin in the Orient. Muhleman gives the gold coinage of Mexico, from 1537 to 1893, at 124,341,596 pesos, and the present stock of money in Mexico as, gold, $5,000,000; silver, $45,000,000; subsidiary silver, $5,000,000; total, $55,000,000. Preston, as you of course will see from the treasury circular No. 123, gives the figures: gold, $5,000,000; silver, $55,000,000; all full legal tender. Uncovered paper, $2,000,000."

### No Bonds Needed.

"If President Harrison could have been continued in office during the four years that just elapsed, would he have had to issue bonds to keep up the gold reserve? The silver people here say that he had the dies engraved for printing the bonds, but withheld them for Cleveland to issue."—W. S., Hamburg, Iowa.

Certainly not. The McKinley law would not have been repealed, and the Wilson tariff law would never have been heard of. The revenues would have been ample for the needs of the government; there would have been no panic of 1893, and there would have been, as there had been ever since resumption in 1879, plenty of gold paid into the treasury, thus keeping up the gold reserve.

We published, about two months ago, a letter from Hon. Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury under President Harrison, in which he explained that story about the plates. We have not room to republish, but give the facts briefly:

After the election of Cleveland, in November, 1892, business men began to prepare for the expected change to low tariff. As it would affect all classes of goods, all merchants were anxious to dispose of the stocks they had on hand, not only of imported goods, but of goods manufactured in America of kinds which would be affected by a lower tariff. Jobbers and wholesalers did the same thing. The demand for imported goods fell off, and consequently the amount of duties received at the custom houses was largely reduced. Very little gold was received in payments to the government, as there had been before. There was also a good deal of selling of American stocks and bonds by European holders, and gold was exported to pay for them. The brokers, of course, got this gold from the treasury.

Secretary Foster feared, if this went on, that the "free gold" in the treasury would all be drawn out, and then the $100,000,000 gold reserve would be drawn upon. He was familiar with the authority given by the resumption act of 1875 to sell bonds to keep up the gold reserve; but he knew the government could borrow money at a much lower rate of interest than was provided for in that act. So he had a bill prepared giving the secretary of the treasury authority to issue 3 per cent bonds, for shorter time than those provided for in the resumption act, and had it introduced in Congress. Thinking there would be no doubt of its passage, he ordered the bureau of engraving and printing to prepare plates for an issue of bonds under that bill. But Congress refused to pass it. The plates had been begun, but were not completed. He ordered the work stopped, and the plates destroyed, which was done. There was no need, anyhow, for the treasury gold did not fall below the $100,000,000 mark during Harrison's term. The bonds issued by Cleveland were printed from the old plates, used in 1875. Had Foster's plates been completed, they could not have been used by Cleveland, for they were not for the kind of bonds provided for in the resumption act.

### OTHER ANSWERS.

**Many other interesting questions on silver and tariff are answered in the Question Bureau, on second page.**

### Was Not Demonetized.

"Some of the free silverites want to know why silver was demonetized in 1873. Please tell us."—J. M. S., Clifton, Tenn.

"Please tell us in your paper what the correct meaning of the word 'demonetizating' is."—W. S. C., Newport, W. Va.

Silver was not "demonetized" by the mint act of 1873. All free silver speakers say so, but it is not true. To "demonetize" is to deprive of use as money. The act of 1873 did not do this. It stopped the coinage of the standard silver dollar, but not of other silver coin; nor did it deprive the silver dollars that had been coined, and which were still in existence, of their function and powers as money.

Another fact in this connection has been entirely overlooked or suppressed by free silver shouters. It is, that the Bland-Allison act of 1878 again authorized the coinage of the silver dollar, and gave it full legal tender powers. We coined, within the first four months after the passage of that act, more silver dollars than had been coined from 1792 to 1873! And we have coined, since the Bland-Allison act was passed, more than SEVENTY times more full legal tender silver dollars than were coined in the eighty years from 1792 to 1873!

In answer to the first question: We have given, in full detail, at least half a dozen times since June last, the reason why the silver dollar was dropped from our coinage in 1873, and cannot repeat at length. The reason, briefly, was: The silver dollar had not circulated among the people from about 1834, because it was worth a little more than a gold dollar. They were sold abroad as bullion. So what was the use of going to the expense of making a coin which was not used as money?

### Value of Gold.

"If gold is worth as much before it is coined into money as it is after, how would one get the money for it without taking it to the mints and having it coined? I am told by Popocrats that bankers would not know the value of gold bullion, and would not take it."—J. E. M., Yale, Ill.

The Popocrats are simply trading on the supposed ignorance of people. Nobody buys gold bars unless they have been assayed and their fineness ascertained. To do this, the United States has established assay offices in the cities in the gold mining states, and in New York for imported gold. They assay the gold, cast it into bars, and stamp the weight and fineness thereon. These are called "assay bars." Any bank will buy assay bars at the value of $1 for every 23.22 grains of pure gold in them.

### A Silver Fallacy.

"One of our neighbors is fond of telling that the owners of the gold mines have their bullion coined free, and the silver owners have the same right to fill their coffers in the same way. Is that true?"—J. W., Smithfield, Pa.

Read the answer to the query above this, to save our repeating what is there said about gold bullion. Gold assay bars are coined at the mint without charge. Why? Because the owner can sell his bullion to any broker and get $1 for every 23.22 grains of pure gold in it. If he has it coined, a dollar is coined out of every 23.22 grains. So, if he were required to pay for coinage, he would find it more profitable to sell the bullion. He makes nothing, as it is, by coining it. It is worth just the same as coin as it was as bullion.

What, then, is the "right" which the owner of gold has? Simply to take gold to the mint, and for every piece of bullion he can sell for a dollar, have a gold dollar made out of it.

But the free silver men are not asking for that. They do not ask to have a dollar's worth of silver bullion taken to the mint and have it stamped "one dollar." They ask that they may be allowed to take 51 cents' worth of bullion there, and have it stamped "one dollar." Is that right? Is it just? You can see that it is not.

### Another Falsehood.

"A statement is made in the Populist paper here claimed to have been taken from an Eastern paper, to the effect that Mr. McKinley is largely indebted, and that his paper amounting to over $100,000 is held by a syndicate of capitalists which is trying to secure his election for this reason."—C. R. H., Ellensburgh, Wash.

It is simply another silverite lie. A few years ago, a manufacturing firm in Eastern Ohio failed. McKinley had indorsed their notes. He was of course liable for the amount of those notes. He gave up all the property he possessed, and his wife gave up the house—their home—which was her own. Then the admirers of McKinley all over the country raised a fund sufficient to meet the indebtedness; the notes which McKinley had indorsed were paid, cancelled, and turned over to him. Now the malignant liars of the Popocrats are trying to deceive voters in the West by alleging that these notes are still held, and that McKinley will be expected to pay them. The notes are cancelled, and in McKinley's possession. He is not in debt to any one. He has contracted no obligations since that time. Why do you dignify this kind of Popocrat campaigning by giving it any notice?

### No Proof of It.

"Prof. Ridpath, in a pamphlet, says that the United States Senate prepared and passed a free coinage bill in 1890, and that there was an unequivocal majority in the House in favor of the measure, but that Speaker Reed arrested the bill, and the influence of the administration was brought to bear in securing the passage of the Sherman law as a substitute. Now the question is, did President Harrison and Speaker Reed use their influence to defeat free coinage?"—C. G. P., Spencerville, O.

"Prof." Ridpath is simply asserting a thing without offering proof. We have never heard the statement made that the House of the 51st Congress contained a free silver majority. Not long ago we had occasion to read the debates on the Sherman bill in the House, and all the men who spoke for free silver were Democrats. The House was Republican, and not in favor of free silver. Hence neither the President nor the Speaker needed to "use their influence." And they did not, nor can any one bring one iota of proof to show that they did.

### When McKinley is Elected.

"Will you tell me what you call 'sound money?' What will you do with the 53-cent dollars we have now if McKinley is elected?"—H. H. M., Hemlock Grove, O.

'Sound money' is coin that is worth its face as bullion—that is, when the bullion in the coin will sell for as much as the coin itself—and paper money redeemable on demand in such coin.

There is no proposition by the Republicans to do anything with the silver dollars now in existence. We will use them just as we are using them now. They were coined on the government account, and for every one of them the Treasury paid out it got a gold dollar's worth of value; so they will be kept at gold value by the same means they are now kept at gold value.


## Our I's and.... ....Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn, who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has, **"Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."**

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# Publishers' Column.

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We will mail a copy of this magnificent portrait, in an extra large and heavy pasteboard tube, to any address, on receipt of only 50 cents.

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### WALTHAM AND ELGIN WATCHES.

Some months ago, after supplying our readers several thousand good watches at wholesale prices, we discontinued the offer. For a few weeks we shall offer the following small list much below our former prices, owing to reduction of certain grades by the manufacturer. A couple will be recognized as standard watches of our former list. The others are good grades at reduced prices.

**Elgin or Waltham, Men's Size, $4.75.**

No. 4 is a men's size, Waltham or Elgin Watch, containing seven jewels and all improvements, including expansion balance, plain regulator, stem winding and setting apparatus, etc. The case is a combination of silver and nickel, and will wear just like solid silver. It is open face, and the crystal is made of plate glass so heavy as to withstand any strain.

The usual price of this watch is $8. We send it to subscribers by registered mail for $4.75.

**Lady's Watches, Waltham or Elgin, $20.00.**

No. 15.—The works are manufactured at Waltham or Elgin. They are made of the finest materials, carefully selected. The jewels are all cut and polished in Europe, where secret processes are handed down from generation to generation. The dial is made of the finest porcelain, and the hands of blue tempered steel. The case is solid 14k. United States assay, handsomely engraved. This watch is a stem winder and setter and hunting case. We will send this watch, delivery guaranteed, for $20.

**Lady's Watches, Waltham or Elgin, $15.**

No. 16.—The works of No. 16 are the same as No. 15, but the case is gold filled, 14k., guaranteed to wear just like solid gold for 20 years. The joints, plugs and parts exposed to unusual wear are solid gold. It is hunting case, and is handsomely engraved. Sent by registered mail, delivery guaranteed, for $15.

**Gentlemen's Watches.**

No. 200.—Solid gold 40 dwt. hunting case with Elgin or Waltham works, 18 size, 14 karat, and guaranteed timekeeper, sent by registered mail to any part of the United States for $33.50.

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Battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Battle of Cold Harbor, Va.
Battle of Resaca, Ga.
Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
Battle of Olustee, Fla.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.
Battle of Bunker Hill.
Battle of Tippecanoe.
Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.
Battle of Bull's Run, Va.
Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
Battle of Big Horn (Custer's Last Charge.)
Battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Storming of Fort Wagner, S. C.
Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.
Battle of New Orleans, La.
Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
Capture and Death of Sitting Bull.
Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Assault on Fort Sanders, Tenn.
Battle of Franklin, Tenn.
Battle of Nashville, Tenn.
Battle of Corinth, Miss.
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No. 6862—LADY'S THEATRE WAIST.

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No. 6869—LADY'S CAPE.

shape with center back seam, and is joined to the lower edge of the pointed yoke to droop in soft rippling folds. The upper portion which includes the yoke and collar is cut in eight sections that are stitched together and carefully pressed. It can be finished in strictly tailor fashion or ornamented with braiding or passementerie. The collar, close-fitting at the neck, rolls back with a stylish flare. The closing is invisible in center front to the depth of the yoke only, leaving the lower part free, and thus affording an occasional glimpse of the bright hued lining. The cape is appropriately adapted for demi-season or street wear when made in cloth or whipcord and finished with machine stitching; the garment can also be utilized for more dressy occasions in velvet, satin or seal plush, decorated with narrow jetted bands. A cloth cape with mink and jet decorations is decidedly effective. To make this cape for a lady having a thirty-six-inch bust measure, one yard of material fifty-four inches wide is required, and of twenty-two-inch material two and three-quarters yards. The pattern, No. 6869, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

### MISSES WAIST, NO. 6866, AND SKIRT, NO. 6848.

Gray mohair, mauve velvet, white satin, and jeweled passementerie are uniquely combined in this attractive toilette. The shaping of the waist is accomplished by a

No. 6866—MISS'S WAIST.
No. 6848—MISS'S SIX-GORED SKIRT.

fitted lining that closes invisibly in the center back. The upper portion has a shallow round yoke of velvet across the bust and shoulders, the fullness at the lower edge being well drawn to the center. The full front droops gracefully in a fashion extremely becoming to youthful figures. A stylish adjunct is the handsome bertha shaped at the upper edge in rounded outline with the free edges outlined with narrow jeweled trimming. A standing collar of velvet edged with a fall of cream lace completes the neck. The stylish sleeves are close fitting to a considerable distance above the elbow, the short full puffs at the top being the newest of the season's modes. The skirt of fashionable width is gored to expand gradually toward the lower edge, a band of passementerie above the facing forming the garniture. All seasonable fabrics such as mohair, challis, crepon, in plaid, striped or figured designs, may be employed in developing the mode, and decorated with sparing or lavish hand. To make this waist for a miss in the medium size it will require of 44-inch wide material 1¼ yards, and 3¼ yards for the skirt. The waist pattern, No. 6866, and skirt pattern, No. 6848, may be had in sizes for misses of ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen years.

### NO. 6875—GIRL'S APRON.

Our illustration shows a serviceable little apron made of grass linen with trimmings of batiste edging and insertion. The straight lower edge of the full skirt is ornamented by a deep hem and band of insertion. An attractive feature is the pretty bertha, gathered at the top to fall well over the shoulders in square handkerchief style (a novelty

No. 6875—GIRL'S APRON.

considerably in vogue.) The short low yoke, fitted by shoulder seams, has the fullness of the skirt portion joined to its lower edge in round outline. Muslin in plain, striped and cross-bar patterns may be employed in making, also linen, lawn, nainsook and similar fabrics, decorated with embroidery, edging, lace, insertion, etc.

To make this apron for a girl of six years, it will require four yards of 36-inch wide material. The pattern, No. 6875, may be had in sizes for children of two, four, six, eight and ten years of age.

### NO. 6857, LADIES' FRENCH BASQUE WAIST—NO. 6856, LADIES' SIX GORED SKIRT.

This stunning costume is of pearl gray and black fancy striped etamine combined with gray velvet, pale pink chiffon and jet bands, forming a handsome decoration. The stylish basque is one of the newest fall modes, and is adapted to the most dressy occasions, as well as for street or

No. 6857—LADY'S FRENCH BASQUE WAIST.
No. 6856—LADY'S SIX-GORED SKIRT.

church wear. The back is fitted with seams to the shoulder, side-back, and under-arm gores that end in slightly pointed outline just below the waist line. The front close in center, the chiffon being arranged over satin in crosswise puffs to below the bust line. The corselet front is included in the under-arm seams in the left front under the band of jet. The full ripple basque of velvet is added in a crosswise seam just below the waist line, the fronts flaring apart in graceful points. The close standing collar has fans of lace on each side, and it closes at the shoulder. The mosquetaire sleeves are arranged over close-fitted linings, the fancy puff of striped etamine being stylishly draped at the shoulder. Lace frills fall from the wrists over the hands. The fashionable skirt is shaped with nine gores, the center of each being cut straight with bias edges that meet in V style. The front and sides fit smoothly at the top, the fullness in back being laid in two box-plaits with placket closing in center. The mode will develop handsomely in various combinations of material, and affords an excellent opportunity for the display of elegant fabrics and trimming.

The quantity of material forty-four inches wide required to make this basque for a lady in the medium size is three yards. To make the skirt it will require five and one-half yards of the same width material.

The basque pattern, No. 6857, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure. The skirt pattern, No. 6856, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

### NO. 6877—LADIES' FULL SKIRT WITH GORED FRONT.

Skirts in this style will be the vogue for dancing and party gowns during the festive season as all diaphanous fabrics will be enregle. Fine silk and linen batiste is here shown made over a foundation of buttercup taffeta. The full skirt has a front gore, the straight sides and back being gathered in double shirring from each side of front and disposed over the five gored foundation. Two small ruffles of the material form the pretty foot trimming on the full skirt. The foundation or slip skirt is shaped with five gores completed with a band at the top and either skirt can be made up separately

No. 6877—LADY'S FULL SKIRT WITH GORED FRONT.

in silk, wool or cotton fabrics. The foundation skirt is about four yards wide at the lower edge in the medium size and the full skirt is half a yard wider. Tulle, gauze, mousseline-de-soie, crepe, organdy, Swiss or grenadine can all be stylishly developed over colored slip skirts of taffeta, satin, percaline or lawn by the mode. To make this skirt for a lady in the medium size, it will require four and one-fourth yards of forty-four inch wide material for the full skirt and three and one-half yards for the foundation skirt. The pattern, No. 6877, can be had in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

## READ THE OFFER:

**The above pattern or patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. We will fill orders from any person, whether a regular or occasional reader of The Blade. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose ten cents silver for each pattern wanted, (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern. No coupon required.**

**Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.**

Every man should read the offer of Thos. Slater on page 5 of this paper.

### POINTS ABOUT PERSONS.

The income of the Duke of Portland is stated to be a quarter of a million pounds a year.

M. Auban Moet, the well-known champagne manufacturer of France, has just died at his home near Epernay.

Robert Sipp, the violin teacher of Richard Wagner, who is now 90 years of age, was present at this summer's performance at Baireuth.

Gen. Bartholomew Mitre, ex-president of the Argentine republic, is now engaged upon a monumental history of his country, which will reveal many secrets of Spanish-American history.

Admiral Markham at the end of his journey was 400 miles from the pole, Mr. Lockwood, the American traveler, 396, and Dr. Nansen 226. Dr. Nansen has therefore gone 170 miles further than anybody else.

There is a sad mortality among the artists this week. Platt P. Ryder died a few weeks ago; Wordsworth Thompson went off suddenly on Thursday, and a day or two before Benoni Irwin was drowned in a lake at South Coventry, Conn.

A steady, hard-working man is the Duke of Devonshire, his sole relaxation being a gallop in the morning, shooting twice a week, a couple of rubbers of whist in the evening for shilling points, and the rest of the day is devoted to official duties and looking after his vast estates.

**Baron de Meneval, who took down vast quantities of Napoleon's dictation, preserved the following sample of his wit: "You Frenchmen are not in earnest about anything except, perhaps, equality, and even this you would gladly give up if you were sure of yourself being the first."**

## THE "IRON GATES"

**Of the Danube River—The Canal Just Opened With Ceremonies.**

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria-Hungary, and the Kings of Servia and Roumania, formed a triad of royalty which congregated at Orsova, Servia, a few days ago to participate in the grand display on the opening of the ship canal through the so-called "Iron Gates" of the Danube river.

The "Iron Gates" are a wilderness of small rocks in the bed of the river, loaded for the upper river. All the river commerce of Buda-Pesth and Vienna had to pass through these gates, and the extra cost involved was enormous, while the delay was almost equally expensive. At low water it was often necessary to convey freight and passengers around the obstruction by land. The new channel, which enables sea-going vessels to pass around the gates, and gives access to the great cities and commerce of the upper river, is one of the engineering feats of the age. It was begun four years ago, and has cost nearly $10,000,000. No less than 60,000 cubic meters of pavement, 200,000 of stone and 250,000 of earth, were required for the dike. An enormous amount of dynamite was used in opening the channel, so it was

THE IRON GATES OF THE DANUBE.
How the obstruction to navigation appeared before the great canal was commenced.

which have been almost as obstructive to navigation as a solid wall. Freight for the upper river had to be transferred from the large steamers of the Lower Danube to small vessels, which could pass through the narrow channels of the gates, and then again re- cut through solid rock almost all the way, and 200 workmen are said to have lost their lives in the blasting operations. It is believed that with this obstacle removed the commerce of the Danube will in a few years be as large as that of the Elbe.

### BRYAN'S RIDE.

(With apologies.)

Out from Chicago this later day,
Bringing to citizens fresh dismay,
The affrighted Press with a shudder bore—
Like a youth who had never heard it before—
The terrible jumble and mumble galore,
Stating that Silver was up once more—
Stating that Honor had had its day—
And Bryan was only five miles away.

But a protest came from the Eastern gates,
Two good, old-fashioned and sturdy states,
Unheeding the ignus fatuus light,
Cast ballots as thick as the stars of night;
Hill rose and fell and was heard to say
He was sorry, indeed, he could not stay,
But Bryan was then ten miles away.

Then out from Watson issued a shriek
That blighted the smile on each Popocrat's cheek;
And the heart of the people beat ever faster,
Foreboding a terrible scene of disaster.
The thought of Watson as possible master
Sufficed to steady all wavering eyes.
They had looked enough at the light that lies;
They longed for that great November day,
And Bryan was fifteen miles away.

Under their spurning scorn the road,
Supposed to be paved from a Silver lode,
Grew dark and tarnished, nor longer glowed.
The rear-car platform that traveled o'er
The continent's breadth from shore to shore
Appealed to sensible folk no more;
It sped along in the silence gray,
And Bryan was twenty miles away.

Then at last the Public caught a sight
Of a vanishing face at a platform's height;
And November came with its chilling blight.
The people emerged with a mental growth
And, polling their votes with a solemn oath,
They swore that the right should still succeed.
They stood by their country in time of need.
They rose en masse in their awful might,
And William Jennings was out of sight.
—Chicago Post.

### ON YOUR WEDDING DAY.

Married in white,
You have hooked him all right.
Married in gray,
He will ne'er get away.
Married in black,
He will wish himself back.
Married in red,
He will wish himself dead.
Married in green,
His true color is seen.
Married in blue,
He will look it, not you.
Married in pearl,
He the distaff will twirl.
Married in yellow,
Poor fellow! Poor fellow!
Married in brown,
Down, down, derry down.
Married in pink,
To a slave he will sink.
Married in crimson,
He'll dangle your whims on.
Married in buff,
He will soon have enough.
Married in scarlet,
Poor victimized varlet!
Married in violet, purple or puce,
It doesn't much matter, they all mean the deuce.
—Punch.

### FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

A baby a few months old was sold for one shilling in the presence of witnesses to a Lincolnshire pig dealer recently. The parents were wandering minstrels and glad to get rid of it.

A fatal accident at golf is reported from England, one caddy having hit another in the back of the head while raising his club before striking the ball. The boy hit died in a few minutes of concussion of the brain.

On the Dutch steamer Doelwyk, recently captured in the Red Sea, the Italians found 30,000 Russian and 15,316 French rifles, 6,200 Cassock swords, and five and a half million cartridges, intended for Menelek.

An English captain's wife arrived in London one evening lately, drove to a hotel with her little boy, and then went out to buy something. She was unable to find the hotel again, and it was only by the announcement of the loss of the child in the newspapers that it was discovered after three days.

Marie Corelli is entertaining a party of women grouse hunters at Killiecrankie, Perthshire, Scotland.


## Constipation

Causes half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, coated tongue, sick headache, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25 cents.

# Hood's Pills

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.


## HISTORIC STRUCTURE.

**The Old Protestant Mission Church On Mackinac Island.**

The old mission church on Mackinac Island is one of the few Protestant temples that have come down to the present time unchanged from pioneer days. It was built in 1829 when the inhabitants of the island were fishermen. It fronts on the main street and looks across the narrow road just as it did when its builders put the finishing touches to its roof. Before the mission are clustered several cottages with low eaves. These were built in the old days, too, and served as homes for the hardy fellows who caught the fish in the lake. Two great elms half hide the view of the building from the shore. The edifice was put up under the direction of Rev. Dr. Ferry, whose son has since risen to

HISTORIC PROTESTANT MISSION CHURCH AT MACKINAC ISLAND.

eminence as a United States Senator. It was built firm and strong. In spite of the fact that almost 70 Northern winters have beaten upon it, the old timbers are as stanch as when they were put together, and the tin on the tower shines as lustrously as the day it was smelted. Along in the '30s, when the fur company dissolved, Mackinac lost its character as a field for mission work, and the building and grounds about it were sold. The old church passed through a somewhat precarious existence until some of the cottagers and islanders bought it. Now every Sunday morning services are held in it, and the pews are filled with fashionably attired women and modern men.

### POINTS ABOUT PERSONS.

Wilson Barrett is now credited with a desire to take Drury Lane theater, London.

The marquis of Bute has given $50,000 to the University of South Wales for technical education.

It is very probable that Wilfrid Laurier, the much-talked-of Canadian premier, will pay a visit to London this year.

Kaiser Wilhelm carries with him a small but serviceable revolver, either in his pocket or in his belt when he is in uniform.

Archduchess Dorothea, of Austria, is a talented composer. She has written a royal hymn for the regiment commanded by her father.

Signor Crispi, improved in health, has been visiting in Rome, has accepted the position of arbitrator between the state and a private railway company.

According to trustworthy intelligence the shah of Persia has decided to visit Europe in the early spring next year. He will first visit St. Petersburg, then Paris and London, and possibly also Berlin. The object of the tour is merely one of pleasure.

Guerrita, who is now the first bull-fighter in Spain, has appeared in 58 fights this season, and is engaged for 19 more. He receives £240 for each performance, and, as his expenses average £80 a performance, his clear income amounts to over £10,000, besides the presents made to him.

Prince Ferdinand, of Bourbon, duke of Calabria, eldest son of the count of Caserta, who is now head of the Naples Bourbons, has given up butchering Cubans for awhile and has become engaged to Princess Maria, of Bavaria, daughter of Prince Ludwig, heir presumptive to the kingdom.

Robert Bright, of San Francisco, has a strange law suit on his hands. Some months ago he signed away all his property to his sister, thinking himself on his deathbed. Fate willed that he should recover, but the sister refuses to return his property and is spending his money at libitum. Bright is suing to get it back.

### THE WISE WITCH.

The Maid—Sweet Witch, why is this golden glow
Upon the land and sea?

The Witch—It is because the one thou lov'st
With equal love loves thee.

The Maid—And will he always love me so?
Ah, say he'll faithful be!

The Witch—If I should say so false a thing
I'd be as false as he.

The Maid—Oh, cruel Witch! Do one kind deed,
By ridding me of life!

The Witch—Nay, thou wilt live to love again—
Young hearts with love are rife.

The Maid—Not so! Not so! My heart will break
With so much grief to hold!

The Witch—Ah, broken hearts are what Love loves—
So soft are they to mold.
—Town Topics.


DON'T MISS this Elegant Pearl Handle Dagger. Best Steel Blade, $1.00. Postage 5 cents. Regular price $1.75. C. A. S., 31 Rogers Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents; terms liberal. Address Indian Medicine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GREAT WEALTH comes from legitimate speculation in Wall Street or Chicago Board of Trade; $1 is enough to start with; Vanderbilt, Gould, Armour, Rockefeller got rich from small beginnings; no bucket shop nor fraud; legitimate speculation; particulars free; send postal with name and address. AMERICAN INVESTMENT AND SECURITY CO., 86 Broadway, New York.

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## THE "CRIME OF 1873."

**Cut This Out and Put it in Your Pocket for Reference.**

What was the "Crime of 1873?"
Was it really a crime?
Was it committed secretly?
Why was it enacted?

These are questions which ever voter ought to understand before he accepts the charge that silver was secretly demonetized or the coinage of the silver dollar stopped by stealth.

From the passage of our first mintage act in 1792 down to 1870 there had been dozens of changes in our coinage laws, until the statutes governing the production of the coins of the United States looked like a crazy quilt. In 1870, with a prospect that the nation would soon return to the use of metallic money, which had been suspended during the war, the Treasury department recommended to Congress that it pass a general act governing the production of the coins of the United States, and a bill was sent to Congress for that purpose.

This bill omitted the standard silver dollar, of which scarcely any had been coined for many years, and none had remained in circulation. The report which accompanied the bill when sent to Congress specifically called attention to the fact that the silver dollar was omitted. The bill was submitted to the leading officials and ex-officials of the mint and they discussed the omission of the dollar in written communications to the committee of the Senate, after which the committee reported the bill to the Senate, saying in its report "The coinage of the silver dollar piece is discontinued in the proposed bill. * * * The present gold dollar piece is made the dollar unit in the proposed bill and the silver dollar piece is discontinued."

The bill was discussed over and over again in the Senate and House, was printed no less than thirteen times by the Treasury department and Congress, the debates in House and Senate filled 144 columns of the Congressional Globe, and the final action on it was not had until two years and ten months after its presentation to Congress.

The following table shows the number of times the bill was officially before Congress during its consideration. Read it and see if you can believe that there was anything "secret" in its passage.

| | Senate. | House. |
|---|---|---|
| Submitted by Sec. of Treas. | Apr. 25, 1870 | ........ |
| Referred to Senate Com. | Apr. 28, 1870 | ........ |
| 500 copies ordered printed | May 2, 1870 | ........ |
| Submitted with report | ........ | Jun. 25, 1870 |
| Rep'ted, amended, printed | Dec. 19, 1870 | ........ |
| Debated | Jan. 9, 1871 | ........ |
| Passed Senate, vote 36 to 14 | Jan. 10, 1871 | ........ |
| Senate Bill ordered printed | ........ | Jan. 13, 1871 |
| Reported with substitute | ........ | Feb. 25, 1871 |
| Original bill re-introduced | ........ | Mar. 9, 1871 |
| Reported and debated | ........ | Jan. 9, 1872 |
| Recommitted | ........ | Jan. 10, 1872 |
| Reported, recommitted | ........ | Feb. 9, 1872 |
| Rep'ted, amended, printed | ........ | Feb. 13, 1872 |
| Debated | ........ | Apr. 9, 1872 |
| Passed, vote, 110 to 13 | ........ | May 27, 1872 |
| Printed in Senate | May 29, 1872 | ........ |
| Rep'ted, amended, printed | Dec. 16, 1872 | ........ |
| Rep'ted, amended, printed | Jan. 7, 1873 | ........ |
| Passed Senate | Jan. 17, 1873 | ........ |
| Printed with amendments | ........ | Jan. 21, 1873 |
| Conference Com. appointed | Jan. 27, 1873 | Jan. 25, 1873 |
| Conference report adopted | Feb. 6, 1873 | Feb. 7, 1873 |
| Became a law Feb. 12, 1873. | | |

—Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and gives refreshing sleep.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRAGEDY.

You told me you loved me; 'twas long ago
That we strolled where the mystical moonbeams were shed;
No doubt you'd repeat what delighted me so
If again like the moth to the candle I sped.
Your affection went lame
When election day came,
And Mehitabel Jones got your vote—oh, for shame!
I depended on you when for office I ran,
Yet you failed me because I was only a man.

You told me you loved me—fair false one, go to!
How craven you flinched in a crisis supreme!
Was this the devotion which taught me to woo
And make all my life an idolatrous dream?
The vote was a lie
Till your ballot came by,
And Mehitabel Jones was the chosen, not I.
Through you twice a victim my record I scan—
Disdained, and because I am only a man.
—Washington Star.

### Scratching His Head.

Some one has been protesting against the cinematoscoping of royalty and the subsequent exhibition of the photographs, on the ground that in one of the series the Prince of Wales is represented scratching his royal head. The cinematoscoper has hastened to explain that "the movement referred to is simply a momentary placing of the hand to the ear, probably to brush away an intrusive fly." Loyal subjects of the crown will now be able to sleep peacefully in their beds without being haunted by the horrid thought that the heir apparent could, under any circumstances whatever, descend to such a plebian action as scratching his head.—London Figaro.

### Getting Even.

Lady (to shopman)—"Will this calico wash?"

Shopman—"No, madam, it will not. It will fade, run, shrink, and, in fact, is a most inferior article."

Lady—"Why, young man, how honest you are! I thank you for telling me. It is not often that I find a shopman with such a high idea of honor, and—"

Shopman—"It is not that, madam, but the chief left me out when he raised the wages of the others to-day, and I'm trying to get quits with him."—Tit-Bits.

### From the Cheerful Idiot.

"The sun, if I mistake not," said the bright boarder, "was the original scorcher."

"While stating that undoubted fact," said the cheerful idiot, "you should not forget to mention the fact that Joshua was the first to make an arrest for scorching."—Indianapolis Journal.

### Just Like Women.

"If that ain't just like the women," said the corn-fed philosopher.

"If what ain't?" asked the grocer.

"Why, when we want to show that a man's independent we say he wears no man's collar. But woman must go and show her independence by puttin' on a man's collar."—Indianapolis Journal.

### REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Married women and bachelors waste a lot of good time feeling sorry for each other.

There never was a homely old maid who would admit that no man ever kissed her.

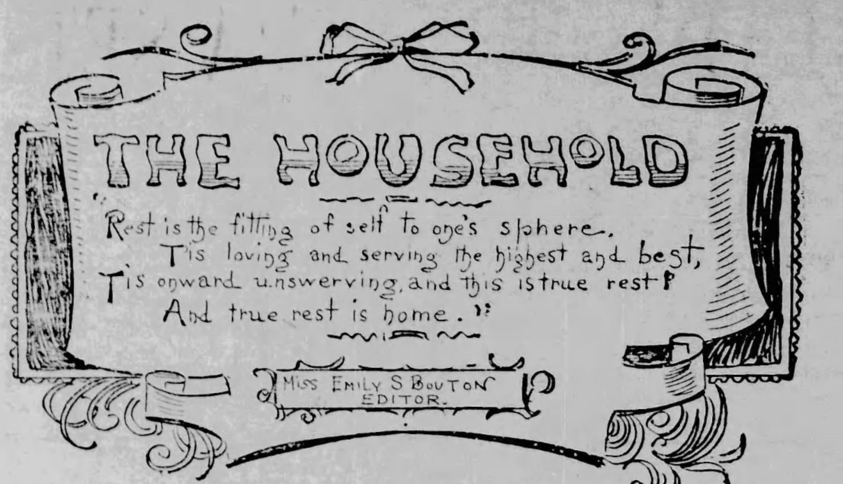
A good many men who wear the nightshirts always speak of their "pajamas," because they think it sounds swellest.

Most men's ideal of wealth is to be able to have a separate pair of suspenders for every pair of trousers they have.

When a girl tells you how nice another girl thinks you are, you can tell just how much she thinks of you herself by the way she says it.

The first month a man is married he says "my wife" every ten minutes. After he has been married five years nobody would ever know he had a wife.—New York Press.

Good morning. Have you read Thos. Slater's offer for men on page 5?




## LIFE'S FOREST TREES.

The day grows brief; the afternoon is slanting
Down to the west; there is no time to waste.
If you have any seed of good for planting
You must, you must make haste.

Not as of old do you enjoy earth's pleasures
The only joys that last are those we give;
Across the grave you can not take gains, treasures,
But good and kind deeds live.

I would not wait for any great achievement,
You may not live to reach that far-off goal,
Speak soothing words to some heart in bereavement,
Aid some up-struggling soul.

Teach some weak life to strive for independence,
Reach out a hand to some one in sore need.
Though it seem idle, yet in their descendants
May blossom this chance seed.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

# TRAGIC AND COMIC.

### THE WAY IN WHICH IN THE WORLD THEY OFTEN GO SIDE BY SIDE.

**Some Thoughts About a Common Thing—It Teaches Many a Lesson to Lovers of Nature.**

It is curious how often, in this world, the tragic and the comic go side by side. I was forcibly reminded of this in reading recently a letter from a London correspondent of a Boston paper concerning the deep feeling in England about the Armenian outrages. Not that the writer is by any means certain of the strength of the indignation being sufficient to bring the government to take action, any more than the meetings and protests of last year did, but there is still an intense sentiment of pity for that long suffering people, and condemnation of the Sultan Abdul Hamid. The papers are full of the subject. Columns are written and printed of speeches made in regard to England's duty in the matter, and of the shame that civilized nations should sit still and look on while men, women and children are butchered by the hundreds, now counting into the thousands. At present, the writer says, the leaders of the English government are off holiday-making, so that nothing can be done, and it remains to be seen what will happen when they return and get down to work again.

Side by side with these expressions regarding one of the greatest tragedies of the nineteenth century is the account of the puzzle in Paris over the reception of the Czar of Russia, who is soon to visit that city. The people are all torn up as to the proper thing to do, and they seem to be quite as much exercised over it, as the English are over the Armenians. Here is a comedy by the side of the tragedy. I will let the Budget's correspondent, Mr. James Walter Smith, tell the absurd story in his own words:

"They are having a large time in Paris just now over the coming visit of the Czar. After a long battle of words and much thumbing of documents relating to official etiquette, they have decided that President Faure must sit with his back to the driver, and that Mrs. Faure cannot take part in the procession. The result has been arrived at with eclat. Now the Parisians are trying to decide what cry they shall use when the Russian ruler reaches their town. To yell "Vive le Czar" would be a mean comment upon the short reigns of the Czars. To cry "Vive la Russie" would be to set the nation above the ruler. "Vive l' Empereur" would be bad form in a republican Frenchman, and "Vive l'Empereur de Russie" would be much too long. They don't want to cry "Hoch" because that is too Deutsch, and the good old English and American "Hurrah" is not French. So there they are. Probably by the time the Czar comes, they will have decided on "Hey!" or "Whoop-la!" or simply toss up their hats and bonnets. Any way, they are going to do it brown."

How funny it all seems to the looker-on from this side of the water, and how absurd and yet pathetic the contrast between the one worry and the other.

Just when hearts begin to miss the lovely rose and violet,
Ere the snow of winter falls and the summer's sun has set,
When beneath an autumn's wondrous blue the days in dreaming lie,
And the brooklet sings a melody of happy days gone by,
Then lo! from dusky meadow ways a winning smile and nod!
And all the world is smiling, too, with the sunny goldenrod.

I do not know who wrote the pretty lines I have just quoted, but they bring to me vivid pictures of the glory of the summer time that has past, and the autumn which is flying by on wings of wind. Roses and violets in the thought even, remind us of the sunny skies and soft breezes that wooed us as children to wander where the "brooklet sings," and in these later times, when those happy days are but memories, they are to us types of the beauty which Mother Nature ever carries in her heart, and their loveliness and fragrance rouse a joy because they are possible.

"And all the world is smiling, too, with the sunny golden rod." Not long since, looking dreamily out from a car window upon the flying landscape, I suddenly became conscious that we were in the midst of a yellow ocean. Stretching away almost as far as the eye could reach, were acres of golden rod in full bloom. To one who was considering the monetary values to be obtained from the land, it might not have been an inspiring vision. To me it seemed like the unfolding of a glory beyond description.

Things common do not always mean so much as those more rare, and so till recent years this brilliant flower was but a weed, to be ruthlessly cut away, or left despised to its blossoming and its fruitage—its flowering and its seedtime. As the artistic taste of the people has developed, in these later days, real loveliness has appealed to it wherever present, and the homely become beautiful.

The golden rod has come, however, to have a significance lying deeper than its form and coloring. To women it stands as an emblem of their growing powers, their widening influence, and the glory of the future when all that constitutes true womanhood shall be wholly understood and acknowledged.

To many, I think, this golden glory of the autumn brings other thoughts than these. The rich coloring, looking as if it were the rays of the sun caught and held fast in the heart of the blossom, seems, almost, as if it could be translated into a farewell song of rejoicing that the summer's work is nearly done; the season's incarnation of vegetable life is almost over, and the hour of rest drawing near. It is like the approach of a beautiful old age—the crown of a useful career—the passing years of which have been full of duties faithfully fulfilled, of battles bravely fought and won, of trials met and uncomplainingly endured, until now when the soul's effort here is nearly finished, there is visible only the peace and tranquility which the sure approach of a rest that is only a name for a more vivid life, must always bring.

"The lands are lit with all the autumn's blaze of goldenrod." This farewell glory of the waning season may teach us then, full many a lesson, as all of Nature's children do, if we but attune ourselves to their voices. It bids us rejoice that we have still the power to make sunshine enter into the lives of those who come within our reach, that to-day the opportunity is ours to, in some way, lighten the heavy burden that others are carrying; that there is still time left to help by individual effort and purer living, to make humanity better, while aiding our own soul's growth. As the golden blossoms multiply, so will the good deeds, the kind words, the pure thoughts repeat themselves over and over again, increasing the sum of human happiness, and bringing the world to better conditions. Fortunate will we be when our autumn time is reached, if we can each say that

"Looking back
My faults and errors seem like stepping stones
That led the way to knowledge of the Truth
And made me value virtue."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

## SUDDEN LIGHT.

I have been here before,
But when or how I can not tell;
I know the grass beyond the door,
The sweet keen smell,
The sighing sound, the lights around the shore.

You have been mine before—
How long ago I may not know;
But just when at that swallow's soar
Your neck turn'd so,
Some veil did fall—I knew it all of yore.

Has this been thus before?
And shall not thus time's eddying flight
Still with our lives our love restore
In death's despite,
And day and night yield one delight once more?
—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

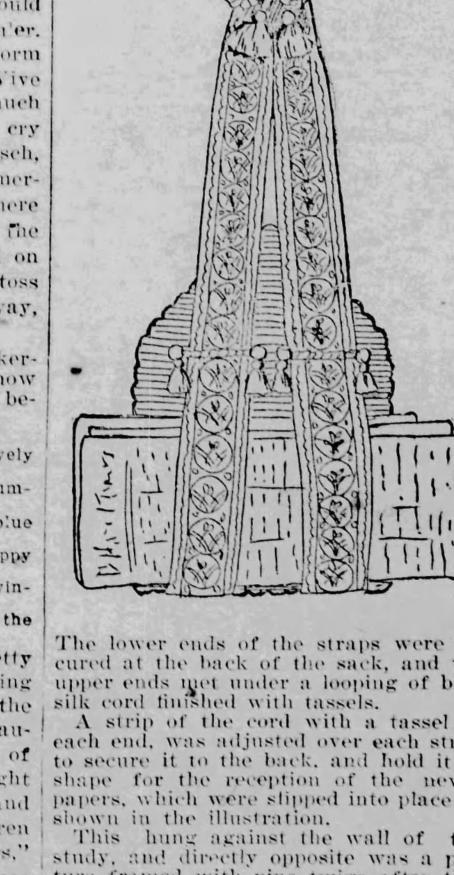
## FROM STUDY TO PLAY-ROOM.

**The Fancy Work Editor Goes Forth On a Date-Gathering Expedition.**

I visited some friends who are literary the other day. They have more books than they know how to stow away, and take every magazine extant. This necessitates numerous wall-pockets for the reception of newspapers, etc., and one that struck me as being rather unique was much in this way:

**Newspaper Rack.**

The back was cut from thin wood (heavy card-board would have answered nicely) and was covered smoothly with dark-brown silk. At the lower edge two straps of wide Dresden ribbon were fastened, each strap receiving additional strength from an inter-lining of crinoline covered with the plain silk.



The lower ends of the straps were secured at the back of the sack, and the upper ends met under a looping of blue silk cord finished with tassels.

A strip of the cord with a tassel at each end, was adjusted over each strap to secure it to the back, and hold it in shape for the reception of the newspapers, which were slipped into place as shown in the illustration.

This hung against the wall of the study, and directly opposite was a picture framed with pine twigs after this fashion:

**Pine Picture Frame.**

It was made of split pine limbs neatly trimmed and mitred at the corners. Over this was a scroll-like pattern made

of small, flexible twigs, ornamented here and there with bunches of cones and pine needles. The whole was glued firmly and varnished. A piece of card-board as large as the frame, had an oblong hole cut in its center to admit a picture; it was then covered with cream-colored China silk. A second piece of card-board, without the oblong hole was covered with white silicia and fastened to the first piece, except across the top.

The frame was secured to this mat by small wires passed around the corners of the sticks and hidden by the decorations, and the picture was slipped into place from the top.

After leaving the study I was attracted by the sound of childish voices to a large room just opposite, where I found half-a-dozen little girls playing "jack-stones." When I was little we used small glass balls or marbles for this purpose, and there were only five of them necessary.

Now-a-days, I am told, seven is the requisite number, and a nice way to manufacture the substitutes for marbles they used, is as follows:

**Jack-Stones.**

Take seven pieces of figured or plain India silk, sateen, French cambric, or any soft goods, each two or three inches in size. Join the narrowest ends of each piece; turn the other edges in about half an inch, and gather them up closely, near the fold, putting a little more than half a teaspoonful of rice

into each little bag. Draw the gatherings as closely as possible, and sew the edges so that not a grain can slip out.

Six of the jack-stones should be of the same material, while the seventh or "Jack," should be of a different color.

# OUR COSY CORNER.

### THE AUTUMN BRINGS THOUGHTS OF THE COMING WINTER.

**Friends Gather Together to Talk Matters Over—Some Pertinent Questions to Answer.**

The cool evenings and mornings that we are having now make a little fire very comfortable and necessary, and as we gather around it we think of the many things we have yet to do before the winter comes, and the inevitable house-cleaning looms up in so formidable a manner that we cannot ignore it.

Then there is always some necessary sewing to be done, and it seems to some of us as if we should never have time for all we have to do. But if we will sift our work and divide it into the absolutely and immediately necessary; the necessary, and the desirable to-be-done, we can greatly simplify it.

And another great help is to make up our minds that we will not worry, or hurry, until they have given this a fair trial, no one can realize the help it is. Decide what must be done first, what work is the most necessary and then put all thought of the remainder of the work out of your mind until that is done. If your time is so at your disposal that you can devote a certain amount of it each day to certain work do so, and then when that time has expired stop working and rest for a little while. You will accomplish more and with less fatigue in this than in any other way. If you are interrupted and prevented from doing all you have expected to do in the time, do not worry about it, nor work over time, there will be no saving, rather a loss to you, as you will lose the rest you need quite as much as you need the work.

It is a poor business man or woman who will use his or her capital when they could manage to live on the interest, and it shows still greater foolishness for a woman to use all of her capital of strength for the sake of doing more work in a day than is absolutely necessary, when, by confining herself to the interest, that is, that proportion of her strength that she can well afford each day, she will be better prepared for the work that will surely come the next day.

What does it profit a woman if she "flies around" and does double or treble the amount of work her strength is equal to for a few years? The result is that at the end of those few years she is a tired out, broken-down, nervous, fretful invalid who must see daily the work that she is then needed for going undone, and feel that she wasted her strength on that which was of less importance.

"But," says some one, "every bit of my work is important; there seems to be none of it that I can put aside, and if I do not work early and late I shall have to neglect something I ought to do, and when I do the best I can I often lie awake nights thinking of something I have forgotten to do or had not time to finish. I cannot help worrying."

We all have had this feeling at times, but it is when "we," as Edward Everett Hale expresses it, "bear three kinds of trouble at a time—all we have had; all we have now, and all we expect to have."

It is not simply a theory, that we can make our daily labor easier in this way, it has been proven by many women that it is a fact, that the strength lost by the constant worry and fear that we shall not accomplish our work, is often the very means by which we are prevented from doing it.

Try it for a week, Cozy Corner friends; try giving yourself a half hour, at least, every day for rest, and while you are resting your bodies let your mind rest also; do not try to plan out a week's work ahead while you are pretending to rest yourself.

And it is to prevent worry in one line of woman's work that Mrs. Jack asks advice from the Cozy Corner wise women this week:

"I don't believe it is written," I said to Jack in despair. I stood before him with my library books in my arms, just returned from down town.

"What isn't written?" said Jack lazily, from behind his evening Blade.

"Oh, the book I've been looking and longing for, the book which tells you how to keep house on next to nothing a week."

"But you know that now, don't you?" asked Jack, "Anyhow, you do it."

"Yes, oh yes, I do, but nicely, I mean, dainty dinners and dear little luncheons and all that sort of thing. I have read all of Mrs. Blank's books, she is a good manager, but a rich cook and flavors everything with onion, which you know you detest."

Jack laughed.

"Well, you need not laugh. I'm not half through. I thought I would get some help from Mrs. Blank's daughter, if not from her, when I read her Liberal Living Upon Narrow Means, but I very quickly found that our ideas of narrow means differ. And Miss C., and Miss P., disappointed me in the same way, although I got good points from all of them."

"Why don't you ask The Blade about it?" Jack retired behind his paper, but came back long enough for me to say:

"But I am so disappointed in this book. It looked so delightful, so full of possibilities, "Comfort on $150 a year," and behold she was an old maid with no one but herself to feed. Of course she could keep house on $150 a year."

"If you were only an old maid now," said the irrepressible, and again retired in the newspaper's depths.

And now, since no book I can find will help me, cannot you experienced Blade housewives? I know there are many refined women in this country living on as small incomes as ours. What is the secret of having plentiful, nutritious food without having the butcher bill a horror and the grocer's ditto? Tell me how you regulate the outgo so that there still is something left for an occasional new book on the half-filled shelves, or a new pair of gloves in the box on your dressing table?

A few months ago the Blade Household department received from several ladies a menu for each meal for one week. These were all practical, and came within a cost of ten dollars. They supplied a variety of food and were adapted to the use of people who had not a natural or acquired taste for unusual dainties. The two prize papers were published in the Blade, and for the benefit of Mrs. Jack, and any who may possibly be helped by them, others will be given from time to time in the Cook's Department.

This need not deter any one from answering Mrs. Jack's letter, as we need all the help possible on the subject of making the most of our resources.

The following answer to the communication from our English visitor, comes from a Missouri correspondent who refuses to allow us to use her name, but signs her very excellent communication, Jay:

Whether from climatic influences or not, I agree with our "English visitor" that we American women walk too little and indulge in an excess of fried food, producing no doubt indigestion, the mother of many other ailments, called by many other names. In my opinion, fried food is used because more quickly served than for love of it, for, when visiting, I have often heard complaints made by different members of the family, wishing they could have a boiled dinner once in a while, the answer being, "Oh, well, we were in a hurry to-day; will have a dinner to suit you to-morrow;" but the "to-morrow" brought another fried dinner.

Few of our women ever think of walking for exercise; if living in ease, they say, "It is too much trouble to get ready to go;" if employed, "When my work is done I have had all the exercise I need without a walk," which I consider a wrong idea, as a walk diverts the mind. I am no longer young, but have for many years found it a rest to walk. The changing view is good for the brain. If I have company, 'tis pleasanter, for we can exchange ideas, but when alone I like to have an objective point; when in a town I go to the postoffice for my mail; if at home here in the country, I stroll to some hillside, from which I can view "Nature's stores."

"This spring and summer I have been seeking a pretty knoll which is covered with a variety of wild flowers. I call it my flower garden. And, sisters of the Cozy Corner, you who live at the North would be proud to gather from your greenhouses the beautiful bouquets I gather from this wild flower garden. Even the sensitive plant grows in profusion here. I sit there on the hillside and rest a sweet rest, and commune with Nature, away from domestic cares.

So not only do these walks help me physically, but, better still, mentally. Sisters, tired or not, try these little walks, and tell us if you do not feel better for the diversion.—Jay.

Mrs. J. W. Rinker, one who never gives an opinion upon any subject without having given it careful consideration, sends the following as her opinion on the subject advanced by May Sewall:

I think Mrs. May Sewall's question in regard to the violin has been most satisfactorily answered in our editor's very excellent article, "Stolen Inches;" yet as the question has been submitted to the Cozy Cornerites for their opinions, I will give mine.

We all know from personal experience that life has two distinct phases—the good and sad side, or the bright and dark side—and every one of us has felt in a measure the truth of these words, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn." And in the case of the musical dealer and the old man, the dealer with his experienced eye saw at once the value of the instrument, and by placing a false estimate of value upon it he could thus take advantage of the old man's necessity.

But they both suffered loss; for the good book says, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The old man suffered a pecuniary loss; the dealer suffered a soul loss. He himself was the victim of his own oppression; he had sought through the stratagem to draw to himself unjust accumulations, and had succeeded, in a certain sense, but after all, was it any real gain to him? Had he received anything that was soul-satisfying, soul-inspiring? And so it is with all who try to measure true values by a false estimate; we proportionately cut off our soul's capacity for higher joys.

But a feeling of Christian charity insures the soul's growth, by broadening its capabilities, encouraging its powers, and filling it with something more satisfying than sordid gain.

Jennie L. suggests that Annie Gordon could arrange her palms as a border around her room. A piece of moulding could be fastened to the wall about three feet from the base-board, and the palms arranged so as to be held in place by this. For her "dark corner," Jennie suggests that a tall, triple screen of yellow silk be placed there; this will brighten it, and if a five o'clock tea-table with the appointments decorated in yellow could be placed before the screen, the "dark corner" would be the brightest and cosiest corner in the room.

Physician's Wife informs Mrs. M. B. L. that her experience has been that bicycle riding was a most healthful exercise for women, provided they use it in moderation.

## MEANING OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

**Some Timely Womanly Words by Rachel Foster Avery.**

Rachel Foster Avery has written to the Washington Star as follows:

"Much is said of the movement toward equity of political rights for women with their brothers, as being an attempt to set men and women against each other. This is a view held only by those outside of the movement, and who fail to comprehend its true meaning.

"To those who stand prominently identified with this great cause it is sacred as the freedom for which our forefathers and fore-mothers sacrificed so much—in fact, to many of us it seems even broader in its inclusiveness because it affects one entire half of the human race the world over.

"Whoever has read the history of the stage, no matter what may be his or her attitude toward it as an educator for the present day, can not fail to admit that it has now a higher standing both morally and artistically than in the times when men alone occupied the boards. Then no one was surprised at a delay once in the production of Romeo and Juliet, when the explanation was made from behind the footlights to his majesty, who was present, that 'the play would proceed as soon as Juliet was shaved.' Think of Shakespeare's dainty heroine personified by a man!"

"In so many ways, both amusing and provoking, men have felt themselves called upon to 'represent' women that it is difficult for them to realize any possible advantage to be derived from listening to the woman's side of questions presented by herself, but just as certainly as do the mothers of the land take better care of their children than could any number of men trying to 'represent' them in this relation, just so surely will women do better by making their opinions felt directly upon the polity of the country than by being 'represented' by men. It is the anti-suffragists who wish to separate the interests of men and women, not the women suffragists; the former draw an imaginary line between the lives of men and women, and wish the two sexes carefully separated, lest their influence upon each other should be for evil and not for good; the equal suffragists have faith to believe that the Creator made men and women to be together in all walks of life, made them to have a reciprocally good influence upon each other. They feel that what God hath joined together no man-made laws should put asunder in the government, any more than in the church, in society or in the home."

## JUST FOR WOMEN.

**Little Items Which Will Interest Them Especially.**

The National American Woman Suffrage convention will be held in January, 1897, between the 24th and 31st. The place of holding the convention has not been fully decided upon, but it will be in some Southern city, probably Memphis, Tenn., or Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is again at her New York home, 26 West 61st street. She spent an enjoyable summer at Peterboro, with her cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Garret Smith. Mrs. Stanton has begun the publication of Part II. of "The Woman's Bible," her initial chapter being the book of Judges.

## THE COOK'S DEPARTMENT.

**A Week's Menus Given for the Benefit of Housekeepers.**

The editor of the Cozy Corner this week invited the Cook to give for the benefit of Mrs. Jack, and others, one of the Bills of Fare that were sent in competition for the prize last winter. They were all so good that the committee had much difficulty in deciding which should have the prize, so the Cook will not attempt to choose, but will take the one that comes at hand first from the manuscripts placed for safe keeping in her desk. This proves to be the one sent by Susie Armstrong, of Larned, Kansas. Prices of materials used in these menus are given as they were in Kansas, and the aggregate sum for the week is $7.85. A family of four persons is supposed to be provided for.

**SUNDAY.**

BREAKFAST.
Oat Meal and Cream.
Beef Steak. Fried Potatoes.
Fried Cakes.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Roasted Chicken. Mashed Potatoes.
Stewed Tomatoes. Cabbage Salad.
Cranberry Sauce.
Celery. Rice Pudding.
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Cold Chicken. Potato Cakes.
Crackers. Cheese.
Baked Apples. Cake.
Tea.

**MONDAY.**

BREAKFAST.
Sausage. Baked Potatoes.
Pancakes. Syrup.
Stewed Rice with Cream.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Boiled Corned Beef with Potatoes and Turnips.
Cucumber Pickles.
Apple Dumplings and Cream.
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Creamed Dried Beef.
Fried Rice Cakes. Potato Salad.
Custard. Cake.
Tea.

**TUESDAY.**

BREAKFAST.
Pork Steak. Hash.
Fried Bread. Apple Sauce.
Doughnuts. Coffee.

DINNER.
Roast Beef. Baked Sweet Potatoes.
Fried Onions. Tomato Catsup.
Bread Pudding. Sweet Sauce.
Coffee or Tea.

SUPPER.
Cold Roast Beef. Saratoga Chips.
Hot Biscuit. Honey.
Stewed Prunes.
Cake. Tea.

**WEDNESDAY.**

BREAKFAST.
Breakfast Bacon. Fried Eggs.
Corn Cakes. Syrup.
Coffee Cake. Coffee.

DINNER.
Stewed Chicken. Dumplings.
Mashed Potatoes. Squash.
Cabbage Salad. Prune Pie.
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Poached Eggs. Milk Toast.
Warm Gingerbread.
Cheese. Tea.

**THURSDAY.**

BREAKFAST.
Oat Meal. Cream.
Beefsteak. Potato Cakes.
Gingerbread. Coffee.

DINNER.
Vegetable Soup.
Fried Sausage. Baked Beans.
Hot Cabbage Slaw.
Crackers. Corn Bread.
Squash Pie.
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Pressed Chicken. Fried Apples.
Fresh Rolls. Honey.
Cake. Tea.

**FRIDAY.**

BREAKFAST.
Pork Steak. Sweet Potatoes, Fried.
Hot Biscuit. Syrup.
Coffee Cake.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Noodle Soup.
Roast Pork. Mashed Potatoes.
Boiled Hominy. Baked Parsnips.
Corn Starch Pudding. Lemon Sauce.
Horse-radish. Pickles.

SUPPER.
Omelet. Turnip Salad.
Bread. Cheese. Bananas.
Cake. Canned Fruit.
Tea.

**SATURDAY.**

BREAKFAST.
Bacon. Fried Hominy.
Baked Apples. Cookies.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Veal Steak. Mashed Potatoes.
Stewed Cabbage. Pickles.
Custard Pie.
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Dried Beef. Potato Salad.
Stewed Rice with Cream.
Cake. Preserves. Tea.

In addition to these articles, bread and butter is always understood to be served. What remains from one meal is served in some form at another, so nothing is wasted. The prices of course will vary, butter, for instance, is quoted at 15c per pound, while in many places it is as high as 25c. But with all necessary changes, this Bill of Fare can be kept inside of $10, and can be easily varied to suit different tastes.

## FROM OUT OF THE SLUMS.

From out of the slums of the city,
Comes a pitiful, heart-breaking wail;
That arises to Him whose pity
And tenderness never can fail.
A plea for the thousands who labor,
A cry from the heart of the street;
Even he of the slums is our neighbor,
Pass not by with hurrying feet.

What know we of the sin or the sinner
Who always were sheltered and fed?
In crime he is but a beginner
Who steals that his babes may have bread.
How little we know of temptation
Who are guarded from every ill;
Whatever their rank or their station,
Humanity's humanity still.

We know not the depths of the trial
That we in our lives have not known;
For often their great self-denial
Is writ in the book of the throne;
We know not the sacrifice holy,
That some humble creature has given;
That opes for the ignorant lowly
The beautiful portals of heaven.

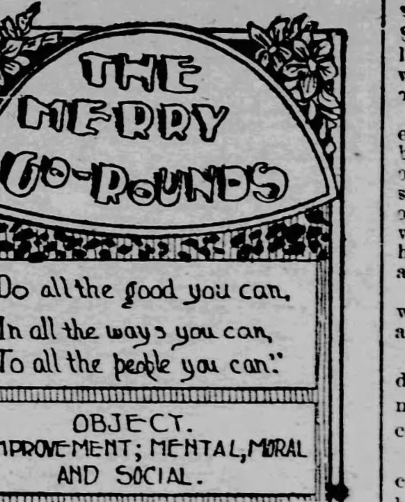
In every heart there is beauty,
In every soul is a place
That waked by the love voice of duty
May blossom to heavenly grace.
Then why judge the sin or the sinning?
Our work is a mission of love;
This life is the humble beginning
Of the glory of heaven above.
—Mrs. A. P. Jarvis.

**Decorative Window Schemes.**

It is sometimes extremely difficult to arrange the ordinary window in such a way as to make it effective. Drapery is more desirable for winter than for summer use, and a substitute that will permit the free entrance of any possible breeze is something devoutly to be wished. Plants, any quantity of them, may be used in profusion; the only difficulty is to judge of their best arrangement. This requires taste and discretion, the sort of taste born in some women and never acquired in others, but worth striving for by all. It is best to start your decoration with the idea of preserving one color scheme, from the hue of the drapery to the tint of the blossoms.

A charming window arrangement may be made with a foundation of bamboo and fretwork. The entire window should be incased in a frame, as it were. At the bottom of the sill proper is fastened a shelf, lined with pots, out of which spring plants and vines, trained tastefully in and out the trellis. Two or three brackets situated anywhere, and at any angle, hold fancy vases with more growing blossoms, while just across one corner a bit of light drapery floats picturesquely.

Another commonplace window may be transformed with not so much difficulty or expense into a spot where the eye loves to dwell. Bamboo, as the lighter and most summery of woods, is again used for a bracket table. From a trestlework at the top of the window curtains of fancy flowered muslin are draped and caught back on each side with large bows of white taffeta linen. A small, three-legged table with a large growing plant stands at one side and emphasizes the miniature conservatory.




For October Miss Prudence wishes to introduce a new departure, something that she hopes will prove to be more interesting than the discussion of abstruse subjects.

When each M. G. R. reads this article will he (or she) make a little tour of the farm or city lot as the case may be, they call "sweet home" and see how many different kinds of trees grow thereon?

Write the list down, giving the name of your postoffice and county, and its location in your state, whether northern, southern, or central, and send it to your state president then and there, "Only this and nothing more."

Surely, full reports should be obtained in this way, as such a proceeding will cost each one of you a postal and perhaps an hour's work.

Your presidents are hereby asked to classify the lists by counties and forward them to Miss Prudence. Members-at-large will send their lists directly to this office.

The members welcomed by Miss Prudence this morning were, Beatrice, T. Charlesworth, Poison Ivy, Richard, Marion and Komershal Rasho.

The old members present were Jasmine, Inda, Invalid and Carr.

Marion:—Your explanation is quite satisfactory, and you are very welcome.

Invalid:—I am so very sorry you have been ill again.

Poison Ivy, Mont.:—Make Haste, I think you are splendid, so prudent and far-seeing, and I hope you may find a perfect being for your help-mate.

Toad, if I were to meet you, I fear I should give you all the road, for of all the creeping reptiles I dislike your species most.

I've considered the last subject offered for some time, and think our union has progressed most in the uses of electricity; however, we are now close upon the election, and if all the stories we hear are true, if McKinley is elected we shall have "progressive gold!"

Beatrice, Kan.:—I am a happy school-girl, 16 years old, with light hair, blue eyes and a fair complexion. I am five feet, three inches tall, and weigh 112 pounds. I think I would like to take my stand by Make Haste; I admire his ideal very much.

Richard, Ind.:—I am much interested in the letters of the M. G. R., and think their motto an excellent one. If every one would live to such an end, how much pleasanter this world would be.

Ground Cherry, "Hold the fort for I am coming" to the rescue; I am somewhat bashful myself where there are ladies, but I like to be in their company; in fact I would not stay very long where there were none of them. Addie and Black Eyes, I am with you; hurrah! for McKinley and Protection.

Komershal Rasho, Col.:—I like your motto very much; we should all try to do as much good in as many ways and to as many people as we can. Now, the prosperity, happiness and peace of the people of our nation are in great and serious danger.

Two great evils will either be averted or forced upon them by a major plurality of votes at our Presidential election this fall. I want to do "all the good I can" for my country, and I consider that the most patriotic thing that can be done is to elect the right man.

Miss Prudence hopes Komershal Rasho will forgive her for substituting those last three words for the name of his favorite candidate, and for "cutting" his very excellent article. The M. G. R. isn't intended to be used for political purposes. The Blade gives other space for such articles.

Marion, Mich.:—I am sorry we could not hear more on the subject of nursing. I believe one member thought it was of little interest, as not much was known about it. I think it is something all should know something about, but I know there are many who have not the slightest idea how to act in the sick room; what to do or not to do, or say. I was once a nurse myself, and love the work very much still.

I admire Make Haste and think his letters were rightly intended, though perhaps not understood by some of his readers.

It is not yet too late for you to send an article on nursing to your state president, Miss Lela A. Peterson, of Brooklyn, Mich.

T. Charlesworth, Mo.:—I have taken great interest in the different views expressed in the M. G. R. on the subject of Christianity.

A great many Christians are like the Israelites of old, who, when God commanded them to "march," pitched their tents where they were! So in this present time Christians seem to get just so far along the line and then camp there. I don't believe a person can be a good Christian and not keep advancing in the work.

I am a member of the Methodist church and an Epworth Leaguer.

Invalid, Iowa:—Since railroads, cable cars and steam water vessels have been invented, traveling has increased fully 90 per cent because of the acquired comfort and rapidity, and all foreign and domestic goods, fruits, etc., are imported into every city at a smaller expense.

In most of the laboring industries one man, with the aid of machinery, can do more and better work than was formerly accomplished by from five to 50 men.

The telegraph, telephone, telescope and all the uses to which electricity has been put are modern inventions which have helped to revolutionize the world.

Carr, Okla.:—P. C. Badger this is not China, and we are not Chinese; we want to live like Americans, not like the "haythin Chinee." N. E. Girl, I think Prof. Starr's statement is incorrect for the above reason.

Regulator, I agree with you that in the early days we did not need a very strict law regulating immigration, but I believe the time has come when we need more stringent measures for its control. We are taking in more foreigners than we can assimilate. Americanize or Christianize and this is dangerous to the health, peace and prosperity of the nation.

It is not only that conditions have changed during the last ten or twenty-five years, but also that the quality of the immigration is inferior. Formerly nearly all the immigrants were of the Teutonic race who have laws, customs and religion nearly like our own; now a large proportion are of the Latin, Slavonic and even Asiatic races; ignorant, unaccustomed to free institutions, and unfit to become American citizens.

We do not need "free trade" in ignorance as we have enough of that already.

Inda, Mich.:—Like Miss Prudence and Pussy, I wear my badge conspicuously, but look in vain for a companion to it. I attended a barbecue lately, where there were probably more than 1,000 people and all the badges I saw were either for McKinley or Bryan.

Bonnie Burnie, I sign myself Inda because it is a nickname my parents gave me when I was a child, though I am seldom called that now.

West Virginian, I for one am proud that I am a native of such a free and great nation as our United States.

Jasmine, Ala.:—Some one objects to the August subject for discussion; why shouldn't we be interested in nursing? Surely there is a time in every girl's life when she could do a great deal of work, and save expense at home if she only knew how to care for the sick.

I wish I could tell you, girls, how earnestly I feel on the subject, and how often I have thought that if we only knew more about caring for ourselves, when great strains of mental or physical work come to us, there would be much less unhappiness and hardship in our lives, that our mothers and grandmothers had to endure.

I mean to take up nursing as my life-work, and have been accepted on trial at a training school.

Jasmine asks Miss Prudence if she does not think we gain a great deal more by having our difficulties to overcome by ourselves.

Such a course teaches self-reliance certainly, and many noble characters in history might never have been developed except in this hard school of experience.

But, in ordinary cases, a little assistance from those who have passed over the course before us is invaluable.

When a child first learns to sew, or read, or do any other kind of useful employment, a word, or a simple little "showing how" from mother or teacher helps them over the first rough steps; and while they might have "puzzled it out" for themselves, the waste of time and energy could well be expended to better advantage later on.

Another thing; when we fight our battles solitarily and silently, we are apt to grow self-centred. Like the miller of Dee, "We care for nobody, no not we, and nobody cares for we."

After a little bit, too, we grow so accustomed to deciding things for ourselves, that the advice of other people, no matter how much older and wiser than we they may be, falls on our ears unheeded, and right or wrong, we persist in "ganging our ain gait." Miss Prudence thinks it is best for every one to have some friend to "unload" your perplexities upon, Jasmine; and hopes that you and every one of her M. G. R.'s may find a safe, sympathetic counselor in every emergency.

## SLEEP, LITTLE PIGEON.

Sleep, little pigeon, and fold your wings,
Little blue pigeon with velvet eyes;
Sleep to the singing of mother-bird swinging,
Swinging in the nest where her little one lies.

Away out yonder I see a star,
Silvery star with tinkling song;
To the soft dew falling I hear it calling,
Calling and tinkling the night along.

In through a window a moonbeam comes,
Little gold moonbeams with misty wings,
All silently creeping, it asks, "Is he sleeping,
Sleeping and dreaming while mother sings?"

Up from the sea there floats the sob
Of the waves that are breaking upon the shore,
As though they were groaning in anguish, and moaning,
Bemoaning the ship that shall come no more.

But sleep, little pigeon, and fold your wings,
Little blue pigeon with mournful eyes;
Am I not singing? See, I am swinging,
Swinging the nest where my darling lies.
—Eugene Field.

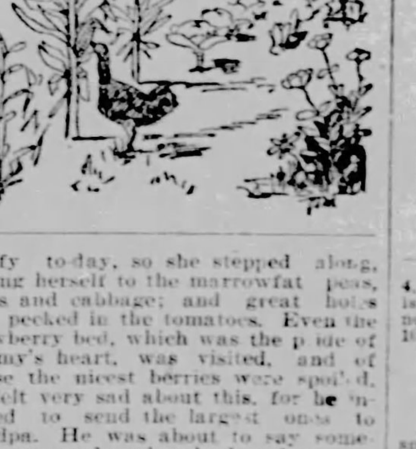
## IN THE GARDEN.

**The Old Hen's Claim to Usefulness.**

After the seeds of corn, beans and peas had been planted, and the children had helped, a very strange thing happened.

Mother Hen began talking, at least it sounded so to Tommy, but all I could hear was, "Cluck! cluck! cluck!" She had been at kindergarten a part of the morning visiting the children (I see no reason why a hen who went to kindergarten should not talk!) and she was feeling both hungry and tired.

The garden gate was standing open, and there was nothing for her to do but walk in. How green and fresh everything was! The worms were fat and delicious; but worms did not fully



satisfy to-day, so she stepped along, helping herself to the marrowfat peas, beans and cabbage; and great holes were pecked in the tomatoes. Even the strawberry bed, which was the pride of Tommy's heart, was visited, and of course the nicest berries were spoiled. He felt very sad about this, for he intended to send the largest ones to Grandpa. He was about to say something very rude, when he heard strange voices.

He looked all around and saw no one, but he recognized the husky voices of Mr. and Mrs. Corn. They were scolding Mother Hen. They were so tall, they could see very far, and their tassels nodded so gracefully that it was easy for them to look down on the ground. They had seen the hen enter the gate, and had watched her as she visited the different parts of the garden, and, like Tommy, they were angry when the strawberry bed was approached. They thought it very selfish for one to be able to get so much, while they in the garden had to be so still.

But the hen walked on, not being at all sensitive, until she came to the corn. Then she stretched her neck and picked open a nice ear that was near the ground, eating as much as she wished of the ripe kernels.

Mr Corn by this time was very angry, and said, "why is it you feed on us? I can't think of one thing you are good for, but just listen to what can be done with us." "First," Mrs. Corn said, "Tommy likes to eat us." "So do many animals and fowls," said Mr. Corn. Both said: "When we are ground into meal, we make good bread. When we are young and tender, Tommy's sister delights to play with corn babies, they have such silky hair, and when our outside husks are dry, people in the country weave us into mats for the door, and our dry stalks are good for the cows, and—and—" but here Tommy stopped them: "Surely, you are all ears; some one must have told you this. Now let us hear what Mother Hen can do."

"Well—I can lay an egg every day for Tommy's breakfast, and I am sure he would not have much fun Easter without eggs; his cookies would not be good without eggs; and your meal, Mr. and Mrs. Corn, makes better bread when you have eggs in it. They help clear the coffee for mamma and papa. Then, when every one is tired of eggs, I keep a nest full and sit on them two or three weeks, and by and by I have some of the most cunning little babies all fluffy and yellow, and when they are grown they are called spring chickens, and only those who can get them know what a treat they are.

"Listen, till I tell you something more. Years and years ago one of my great-great-grandmothers lived in the country where sugar was made. One day she went out for a walk, and as she was going along she walked right into a clay mudpuddle, and, of course, got very muddy. When she came to the sugar house she went in, and did not even say, 'Please excuse my muddy feet,' and she went over the sugar just as if it were mud; but after her tracks had dried, the sugar was white under every track.

"This pleased the men very much and they put more clay on to try it, and each time the clay whitened the sugar. Now if it had not been for my family, Tommy would have had no white sugar to eat on his berries."

Tommy said he was glad the old hen had not wiped the clay off her feet, and ran in to tell mamma what he had just learned, and mamma said: "If a hen can teach people something by her footprints, a little boy must try to leave footprints in the sands of time."

And the hen and the corn? Well, they decided, like the little worm, that it was "better to be, even to be eaten, than ot to be at all."—Sophia Randall in Kindergarten News.

## LITTLE NETTIE.

One day in the sweet springtime, when the chickens were crowing and the pussy-willows were just beginning to put out their soft fuzzy gray heads, little Nettie skipped gaily across the road to Grandma's.

Such jolly times as Nettie and Grandma always had together! But the little girl thought she never had seen anything quite so cute as what Grandma showed her that day down in the horse lot. Seven of the dearest little pink piggies you ever saw! Such wee little things they were, that Nettie wondered how they could make so much noise. After a good look at them she and Grandma went over to the field where Uncle Will and the boys were getting ready to plant seed.

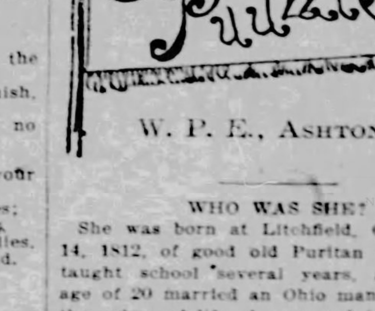
Uncle Will was driving Tom and Nell, Grandpa's two large white horses, and they were dragging a heavy roller to smooth the ground. "Why, G'an'ma," said Nettie after looking and listening a minute, "Dat roller squeaks dess 'ike 'em 'ittle piggies!"

Grandma said "yes," and called to Uncle Will that the roller needed to be greased, it squeaked so. Then they went back to the house and Grandma told Nettie she must leave her for a little while. So Nettie played around very quietly for some time. But pretty soon Grandma looked out of the window and saw her going down toward the horse lot holding something very carefully in her two little fat hands.

Grandma wondered what she had and started after her. Now, what do you think it was? Lard! All running down between the warm, chubby fingers and spoiling Nettie's pretty new blue dress! Grandma took her arms and shook it out of her hands as quickly as she could and then asked her what she was doing with it.

Nettie looked up and her blue eyes were very round and bright, as she said eagerly, "Why, G'an'ma, I want to gweese 'em 'ittle piggies, so 'em won't squeak so!"

## OUR WONDER COLUMN




W. P. E., ASHTON, KAN.

**WHO WAS SHE?**

She was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1812, of good old Puritan stock. She taught school several years, and at the age of 20 married an Ohio man. When in the prime of life she essayed her first literary venture, which was not particularly successful. Two years later, in 1851, she commenced another book, of which her husband said that if the profit of the story was sufficient to buy her a new silk dress she might feel well satisfied. The book made an instantaneous hit; the proceeds were something enormous, and brought her unlimited fame and fortune. It has been translated into many foreign languages, including the Chinese and Japanese. There are scores of dramatic versions of it, which have been played in nearly every town in America and Europe, and still holds the stage. She has since written several books, none of which have added materially to her fame. For many years she spent her winters on her orange plantation in Florida, and her summers at her home in Hartford, Conn., where she died July 1, 1896.

NEW ENGLAND GIRL.

**2.—DIAMOND.**

X
X X X
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X X X X X
X X X
X

1.—A consonant.
2.—To curtail.
3.—A slip of paper containing name, etc.
4.—A crustaceous fish.
5.—Small (fr.).
6.—To permit.
7.—A consonant.

ROBT. S. WALKER.

**3.—"BILITIES."**

1. Is strong; 2. is feeble; 3. will stand; 4. will endure; 5. has fainted; 6. its truth is unlikely; 7. could not be done; 8. cannot be understood; 9. is likely to laugh; 10. cannot be grasped by the mind.

Example: Can feel—Sensi-bility.

ELFA.

**4.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.**

A right-angled piece of land whose respective sides are 30, 40 and 50 rods, is given; what will be the length of the sides when half of the land has been plowed?

A. J. B.

**5.—QUERY.**

Who can tell us something about the "Holy Grail?"

INVALID.

**6.—QUOTATION.**

Who wrote:
"Loveliest of lovely things are they
On earth, that soonest pass away.
The rose that lives its little hour,
Is prized beyond the sculptured flower."

ESME ROY.

**Answers to Puzzles of September 24.**

1.—Leonardo di Vinci.
2.—Part, cart, hart, mart, dart, tart, wart.
3.—Words forming triangle: B, Al, man, aloe, Hosea; perpendicular, Bamah; base, Hosea; hypothenuse, Binea.
4.—Answer 2. Rule: In all equilateral triangles, take two-thirds of the altitude for the diameter of the inscribed circle.

Alfred Tennyson wrote:
"Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good."

Answer to Query of September 17, sent by Esme Roy:

King Arthur's sword is popularly known by the various names of Caliburn, Escalibar, and Excalibur. After more than 200 of the mightiest barons of the realm had tried in vain to extract it from a miraculous stone, Arthur accomplished the feat, in consequence of which he was proclaimed king by general acclamation. When about to die, Arthur desired his servant to throw the sword into a lake. A hand arose from the water, caught the weapon, flourished it thrice, and sunk into the lake.

**Chat.**

Correct answers have been received from Invalid, W. P. E., S., Pauline, Marley Cranford, and Esme Roy.

Puzzles were accepted from Invalid, W. P. E., Esme Roy, and Richard Marshall.

S. Keep right "at it." Three letters at a time did not inconvenience the schoolmistress in the least.

# News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

## THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

### Pen Picture of the Situation Just a Month Previous to Election Day.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—The readers of The Blade may be interested in a pen picture of the political campaign in the United States within one month of the date for voting. The election takes place November 3d. The work of the great parties has been, of course, going on for months, though active organized work has only been in progress since the conventions.

The Republicans got an advantage, first, in the fact that their convention was held earlier than those of the Democratic and Populist parties; second, in the fact that it was easier for them to form an organization because of the fact that Mr. McKinley's manager, Mr. Hanna, became the manager of the campaign, and had his machinery well in hand and was able to set it immediately at work upon the national campaign; third, the fact that the business interests of the country generally were ready and anxious to co-operate with the managers of the campaign in bringing about the defeat of the free silver proposition.

**Business Men in the Campaign.**

This last feature has been one of the most important ones of the campaign. Every business man has been extremely anxious for the defeat of the silver proposition. Thousands upon thousands of business men have this time absolutely laid aside former political views and joined hands with the Republicans in fighting the Populistic free silver idea. Not only have they stood ready to co-operate with Chairman Hanna in the work of the campaign but they took it upon themselves in many cases. Thousands of publications discussing the money question have been prepared by business houses and business men and printed at their own expense for circulation not only among their immediate friends and employes, but sent out by letter or enclosed in business letters which were being sent out. The unanimity of business sentiment in favor of sound money has resulted in the distribution of an enormous amount of information upon this subject from private sources purely. Bankers, merchants, grain dealers, millers, business men in all walks of life have vied with each other in producing and distributing sound money literature.

**Educational Programme.**

When the Republican committee organized and arranged its programme for the campaign, it was determined that the work must be largely educative, and much more largely so than ever before in the history of the party or of any party, in fact. In former campaigns the tariff has been the chief question, while in this one it was seen at once that the currency question must be fairly met and fully argued. The result was, that under the direction of Col. P. S. Heath, who was placed at the head of the literary department, a very large number of documents discussing this question from all its standpoints were prepared for distribution. The tariff, of course, was not neglected, but a large proportion of the documents related to currency.

Not only was the number of separate documents much larger than had ever been prepared by a committee in any preceding campaign, but the number of copies ordered was in like proportion. The usual order to the printer in giving out copy for each document was to print one million copies. In many cases this order was duplicated, sometimes a second or third time. It is safe to say that the number of copies of printed matter issued by the Republican national committee amounts already to more than 150 millions, and will probably aggregate, before the end of the campaign, 200 millions. No politician in this country ever saw such a demand for literature or ever saw it so thoroughly met. The politicians generally agree that the demand for literature to assist in the study of the questions at issue was unprecedented, and that it has been met in an unprecedented fashion. These documents have been distributed through the state committees. The national committee sends the documents to state committees, which in turn send them to the county committees for distribution by mail or from hand to hand, as the case may be. In that way they are thoroughly distributed to every voter in the country.

**The Speakers' Bureau.**

The campaign does not end, however, with the distribution of printed information. While that work is now nearing an end the most active work of the speakers' bureau is now beginning. To be sure, speakers have been in the field for months, but the month of October is the fighting month so far as relates to oratory. Hundreds, yes thousands of campaign speakers are in the field. Many of these are under direction of the national committee, which sends prominent men to every state and every section of the states. Each state committee, however, has its own speakers' organization, and the county and ward organizations also provide speakers for their local meetings. There will be literally thousands of men on the stump every day and every night during the month of October, and if the people of the United States do not thoroughly understand the currency question it will be their own fault.

On the other hand the Democrats are having a troublesome time. A very considerable percentage of their party refuse to support the free silver ticket, and, as everybody knows, have made a separate nomination. Unfortunately for the Bryan people, that wing of the Democracy which refused to support the Chicago nominee and platform, was the class which had hitherto supplied the funds for campaign purposes. The result was that the managers of the Bryan campaign found themselves with no financial support aside from the silver miners and those interested in bringing about the free coinage of silver; so, as a result, their campaign fund has been an extremely meagre one. At least they have so assumed. It is known, however, that the silver mine owners of a single state, Colorado, pledged a million dollars to the campaign fund while those of the other silver states pledged another million. Certainly their poverty has not been as great as has been assumed because it is perfectly apparent that enormous sums have been expended, not only on the present campaign but during the past year or two in the distribution of free silver literature throughout the country. The Democratic national committee also has its speakers, the state organizations have their systems of oratory and distribution of literature, but not nearly as elaborate as their political opponents, the Republican party, which has also the further advantage of the cordial co-operation of the sound money Democrats whose only real ambition is to defeat Bryan.

**McKinley's Election Conceded.**

As to the result, it is now generally conceded that it can be nothing but the election of McKinley. A prominent Democrat, a free silver man, who has been making a thorough tour of the country the past few days, said frankly to your correspondent yesterday, that while he was as anxious as anybody to see the success of the silver cause he was confident that it would not come this time, and that McKinley would be elected by a very large majority. The polls of the various states and counties and wards and districts all indicate this. The organization of the two great parties is now so thorough that it is possible to take an extremely accurate poll of the views of the entire population of a given area in a very short time. The result of these polls has shown in almost every instance enormous gains for the Republican ticket as compared with the last election, and the general belief is that McKinley will be elected by a very large majority.

## IN DELAWARE.

### Higgins Men Withdraw From the Electoral Ticket.

Dover, Del., Oct. 1.—There will be but one Republican electoral ticket in Delaware. The Republican state central committee yesterday received and accepted the resignations of the electors on the Higgins ticket, and unanimously nominated the electors on the Addicks ticket. The remaining electors were nominated by both sides.

## BETTING ON ELECTION.

### How Money is Being Wagered On the Presidential Result.

New York, Sept. 30.—A book on the Presidential elections has been opened in New York. The book-makers who make their money on the race track have always done more or less betting on the result of the elections, but until this year there has never been any particular system about it. Now one book-making firm in West Twenty-sixth street have gone into the business on a wholesale scale and have issued a regular table to which they head, "Quotations on the Presidential Result," and they offer to place any amount of money, charging a commission of 3 per cent. Here are their first quotations:

General result, 2½ to 1 on McKinley.

New York City, even money on McKinley.

| State. | Odds. | On. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 5 to 2 | Bryan |
| Arkansas | 4 to 1 | Bryan |
| California | Even | McKinley |
| Colorado | 4 to 1 | Bryan |
| Connecticut | 10 to 7 | McKinley |
| Delaware | 10 to 7 | McKinley |
| Florida | 1 to 3 | McKinley |
| Georgia | 3 to 1 | Bryan |
| Idaho | 8 to 5 | Bryan |
| Illinois | 5 to 4 | McKinley |
| Indiana | 10 to 7 | McKinley |
| Iowa | 10 to 9 | McKinley |
| Kansas | Even | McKinley |
| Kentucky | Even | McKinley |
| Maine | 4 to 1 | McKinley |
| Maryland | Even | McKinley |
| Massachusetts | 6 to 1 | McKinley |
| Michigan | 10 to 7 | McKinley |
| Minnesota | 10 to 9 | McKinley |
| Mississippi | 3 to 1 | Bryan |
| Missouri | 7 to 10 | McKinley |
| Montana | 3 to 1 | Bryan |
| Nebraska | 4 to 5 | McKinley |
| Nevada | 3 to 1 | Bryan |
| New Hampshire | 4 to 1 | McKinley |
| New Jersey | 2 to 1 | McKinley |
| New York | 6 to 1 | McKinley |
| North Carolina | 2 to 5 | McKinley |
| North Dakota | 1 to 3 | McKinley |
| Louisiana | 2 to 5 | McKinley |
| Ohio | 2 to 1 | McKinley |
| Oregon | 3 to 5 | McKinley |
| Pennsylvania | 10 to 1 | McKinley |
| Rhode Island | 2 to 1 | McKinley |
| South Carolina | 3 to 1 | Bryan |
| South Dakota | 1 to 3 | McKinley |
| Tennessee | 1 to 3 | McKinley |
| Texas | 3 to 1 | Bryan |
| Vermont | 6 to 1 | McKinley |
| Virginia | 1 to 2 | McKinley |
| West Virginia | Even | McKinley |
| Washington | 1 to 3 | McKinley |
| Wisconsin | 10 to 7 | McKinley |
| Wyoming | 3 to 5 | McKinley |

## SEWALL ACKNOWLEDGES

### That His Contracts All Contain the Gold Clause.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 30.—A special to the Enquirer from a high political source, with Louisville date, reads thus:

"Louisville, Ky., Sept. 29.—So much has been written in the papers of late concerning vice presidential candidate Sewall's connection with the gold contracts that L. C. DeLang, of this city, wrote Mr. Sewall concerning it and received the following reply:

"Bath, Me., Sept. 24.

"Mr. L. C. DeLang, Louisville:

"Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 22d inst. I desire to state that it is true that I am making contracts with the gold clause inserted. I have always made charter contracts in this way for the last 40 years, and I doubt if I could make them in any other way. Charter contracts for foreign voyages are invariably made this way: 'Freight payable in gold or sterling.' I fail to see why I should be criticised for following the custom in my business that has universally obtained for the last 40 years to my knowledge. I am perfectly willing to take silver or currency in payment if custom permitted it.

"Yours truly,

"ARTHUR SEWALL."

## LOOK OUT, SILVERITES!

### London Capitalists Looking Up American Mines.

New York, Oct. 1.—The Evening World reports that private cable dispatches received here say that Hamilton Smith, agent of the exploration company, of London, which within the last 18 months has paid $16,500,000 for 500,000 shares in the Anaconda Copper Mining Company whose properties are in Montana, is on his way to this country again. Mr. Smith's mission is said to be to close a deal whereby the exploration company (really the Rothschilds) is to acquire the remaining stock, 500,000 shares, of the Anaconda upon which there was given an option for the net sum of $18,000,000. Marcus Daly, the managing director of the Anaconda Company is expected to reach New York to-day and J. B. Haggen, one of the largest owners of the stock, is also expected here soon.

The English capitalists whom Mr. Smith represents are said to hold an option on the Homestake mines and properties in the Black Hills.

## TRY IT ON A COW.

### Proposed to Test the Electrocution Machine in That Way.

Columbus, O., Sept. 30.—Since the board of penitentiary managers have concluded all arrangements for the erection of the electrocution chair at the penitentiary they have been casting around for suitable subjects on which to make the tests of the machine. It was at first suggested that rabbits were the proper animals, as they were known to be good subjects, but Adjutant-General Axline has solved the problem and suggested that the voltage of the machine be tested with cows. He advances the argument that as cows have to be slaughtered for food and killing them by electricity does not affect the sale of the meat, it would be economical to make a few tests with these subjects.

It is more than likely the suggestion will be acted upon and the inmates in the penitentiary will be permitted the rare privilege of feasting on cows' meat secured by the electric route.

## CABLE COMBINE.

### Uncle Sam is Fighting Its Organization.

New York, Oct. 1.—United States District Attorney Wallace McFarlane has filed in the United States Circuit court a bill in equity in the suit of the United States against La Companie Francaise des Cables Telegrapheques; the United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Co., and the United States and Hayti Cable Co. The bill, which covers 40 pages of type-written matter, alleges that the defendant corporations are combining and conspiring together for the purpose of monopolizing part of the trade and commerce between the United States and the several states thereof and foreign nations to the irreparable injury of the people and business interests of this country. An injunction is asked for to prevent the defendent corporations from carrying out their unlawful agreement and from the establishment of their connecting cables on the shores of the United States.

## NIKOLA TESLA

### Said to Have at Last Perfected His So-Called Electrical Oscillators.

New York, Oct. 1.—The Electrical Review describes the latest electrical invention of Nikola Tesla. He has succeeded in perfecting his so-called electrical oscilators, or machines for the economical production of rapid electrical vibrations.

By means of the oscillators he is confident that his lighting by glass bulbs without the usual filament of the incandescent lamp, will become practicable. They are besides capable of developing for more powerful Roentgen rays than has been heretofore possible with the old apparatus, and they lend themselves to numerous other uses, such as photography, the production of ozone and other chemical combinations, and to electro-therapeutic treatment.

Tesla's work has always attracted great attention among electrical workers, but it is probable that these latest contributions of his will prove more fruitful and far-reaching than his previous achievements.

## THE LEADVILE STRIKERS.

### Hope That Bryan's Election May Help Them Out.

Leadville, Col., Oct. 2.—As a result of the miners meeting the majority have decided to remain quiescent until after election. If McKinley is elected the present contention is to abandon the strike. If Bryan is elected the hope is that the price of silver will advance, and the managers will at once concede all demands of the union. The unruly element is aggrieved over the decision and eager to adopt radical measures at once.

## DEPEW WILL MARRY.

### Chauncey is Booked to Wed Miss Edith Collins.

New York, Oct. 5.—The World says: The engagement of Miss Edith Collins and Chauncey Mitchell Depew is now practically acknowledged by their friends. The wedding is looked for in

MISS EDITH COLLINS.

November. It will be celebrated at St. Bartholomew's church.

An intimate friend of Miss Collins received a letter from her last week. She is now in Russia, but will reach New York the latter part of October. Miss Collins is a beautiful young woman, and has a fortune of $3,000,000, and is a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

## "STANDARD ICE" NEXT.

### The Big Monopoly After a New Line.

New York Oct. 1.—The Standard Oil Company is going into the ice business. It will make and sell the artificial article and, sell it, too, at a lower price than any other concern in the field.

This city, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis will be invaded by the new ice company, and the first thing done will be to cut prices. Next summer, less than $2 a ton will be charged by the Standard Oil Ice Company and if this drop is met, there will be another cut. Would-be competitors will be forced to set their prices as low as $1.50, $1 or even 50 cents a ton.

According to the report circulated today the Standard Oil people will do with ice what they did with coal 25 years ago. This means that it intends to enter the field and undersell all competition.

The public—and everybody who uses ice—will gain by the new competition. There are big companies in the cities which the Standard will invade which have practically monopolies of the ice business. Especially is this true in regard to artificial, or, properly speaking, manufactured ice.

With such determined opposition as the Standard is capable of putting up the only gainers in the fight will be the people who consume the product.

Natural ice dealers it is announced here, will not be reckoned with in the plans of the Standard people. Manufactured ice, it is declared, is crowding the other kind out of the market, especially where it is used in actual consumption and not for cooling purposes. So the concerns which make ice are the only ones to be considered as rivals and therefore the dealers in naturally congealed water must arrange their own prices and take the consequences arising from the presence of the new ice company.

It is reported here that the principal plans figured on by the Standard people include absolute control of the ice market—the output and distribution of the commodity. And the matter of distribution is one of the biggest items in the plan. Officers of the Standard Oil Company have denied often that there is any understanding or agreement between them and transportation companies. This has been emphatically stated by others as not likely to be quite the truth on the part of the Standard people but here in New York there is a feeling that any reduction in price no matter how it is, operated, will be beneficial and therefore welcome.

## IOWA CELEBRATES.

### Fifty Years Ago It Was Made a State.

Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 1.—While a parade was passing a review stand today during the Iowa semi-centennial celebration, the stand containing the governor and his staff and fifty others, collapsed, throwing all to the ground, injuring many of them, but none fatally. County Treasurer Burros, of Burlington, had a leg broken; Fred I. Door, city clerk of Burlington, Major Wyman, of Ottumwa, James B. Bowen, of the governor's staff, were painfully bruised. Others hurt were only scratched and bruised. Gov. Drake was not injured.

Fifty years ago to-day Iowa became a state, having previously occupied a prominent position among the wild Western territories. In honor of this anniversary, 20,000 people gathered in this city to-day to inaugurate an eight days' celebration. Burlington was selected as the place for holding the celebration on account of its prominence in territorial affairs, being for a number of years the seat of government. This was the opening day, and the city was honored by the presence of Gov. Drake and staff, several ex-governors, Vice-President Stevenson, and a large number of other prominent citizens of the state and nation.

The day opened with a salute of guns at sunrise. At 9:30 a reception was tendered to Gov. Drake, Vice-President Stevenson, and other distinguished guests at the Hotel Delano. At 10:30 the grand parade consisting of the governor and staff and prominent guests, escorted by four companies of state militia, citizens in carriages and numerous handsome floats illustrating the "March of Progress," passed through the principal streets, which were crowded with masses of people and profusely decorated. At noon all the bells and whistles of the city broke forth in welcome to the visitors. The afternoon exercises, which were held in the large coliseum at Crapo Park, were opened by Philip M. Crapo, president of the Iowa Semi-Centennial commission. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Naumann. Gov. Drake, as president of the day, also delivered an address of welcome and congratulation. La Fayette Young, of Des Moines, delivered the address of the day. The exercises closed with a dress parade. In the evening there will be a banquet at the Hotel Delano to a hundred guests.

## SEALING THIS YEAR.

### Revenue Cutter Grant Returned From Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 30.—The United States revenue cutter Grant has arrived, nine days out from Ounalaska. She is the first of the Bering Sea fleet to come from the north this season, and reports all well. The revenue cutters cruising in the North Pacific ocean and Bering sea were the Walcott, Grant, Perry, Corwin, Rush and Bear, and up to the date of the disbanding of the fleet they have cruised 79,000 miles and boarded sealing schooners 182 times. The cruisers Satellite, Icarus and Pheasant of the British navy, acted in conjunction with the American fleet.

Seven schooners were seized during the summer for violating the regulations of the Paris award. The James G. Swan, Port Townsend; Jane Gray, San Francisco; Ainoka and Viva, Victoria and Beatrice, Vancouver, were seized for being found within the closed area of 60 miles from the Pribyloff islands. The Sitka, of Juneau, was seized for sealing in the North Pacific without license, and the Aurora, of Victoria, for shooting seals within Bering sea. There were 55 schooners engaged in sealing in Bering sea after August 1, three-quarters of them British vessels. The weather has been favorable for sealing, but seals have been scarce, and the average catch has been little over half that of the season of 1895.

The Bear reached Point Barrow, closed the relief station there and brought away the keeper. She also brought to Onalaska Rev. Skeldon Jackson, bishop of Rowe, of the Protestant Episcopal church, and the mate and eleven seamen of the wrecked whaler Hidalgo, these last named being given free transportation on the other cutters to Puget Sound and San Francisco.

## ILLINOIS SAFE.

### McKinley Will Have 100,000 Plurality Outside of Cook County.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.—Illinois, outside of Cook county, will give 100,000 plurality for McKinley.

This is the prediction of leading Republicans. Unless the result of a poll taken by and under direction of the state central committee is wofully deceptive they will not miss it much. Five weeks ago the canvass was begun. It has been completed, and National Committeeman Jamieson declares it is only one so far made by anybody. The returns make a better showing than the most sanguine anticipated. All but a few precincts are in. Upon the basis of returns at hand, Chairman Hitch, of the state committee, says the Republican plurality for Illinois, exclusive of Cook county, will exceed that of 1894, when it was 82,032. There are 92 counties in the state, in 91 of which the poll was taken. In these there are 2,224 precincts. Every voter's name, residence, business and politics were ascertained. The missing precincts are in Republican districts, and will not reduce the estimate.

National Committeeman Jamieson said to-day the figures show a clear gain over ex-Governor Fifer's vote in 1892 of 35 votes to a precinct. Fifer's plurality was 8,034. This, therefore, would indicate a plurality for McKinley slightly in excess of 85,000.

Dr. Jamieson declares the Republicans will elect every Congressman in the state, including the Sixteenth district, which the Democrats claim as certain for Secretary of State Hinrichsen, their nominee. Ninety-three precincts in that district show a Republican majority equal to the Democratic majority in 69 precincts, where they are the strongest.

## GOLD IN SIGHT.

### Nearly a Million Tons, Assaying $30 a Ton, Within Easy Reach.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct., 1.—An immense bed of ore carrying rich deposits of gold and silver has just been located on the west slope of Mount Tacoma, near the snow line. C. B. Talbot, a civil engineer of this city, who returned from the Gold Hill mines in the Pacific forest reserve, says that this one particular bed has in sight over 1,000,000 tons of ore, which runs over $30 a ton. The ore is accessible, being within four miles of a railroad track. Several other rich finds have also been reported in the vicinity of Mount Tacoma and Mount St. Helens, a large number of Michigan men being interested in the latter. Gold, silver, copper, nickel, cobalt, and arsenic appear in most of the new finds, and in one granite and lime formation the gold and silver deposits assay $300 a ton.

A stampede of miners and idle artisans has set in in the direction of the new mines and the excitement has spread to other mining districts.

Yesterday a pack train of 50 horses and men, amply provided with supplies for remaining in the mountains all winter, started for Gold Hill from the nearest railroad station. Those interested have kept the discoveries a secret and have located on all valuable claims thus far discovered.

## NARROW ESCAPE.

### Gen. Miles Had a Close Call for His Life.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the commander of the army of the United States, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon while driving on the hill leading from the Cliff House to the ocean beach. He owes his life to the coolness and agility displayed by Col. Amos S. Kimball chief quartermaster of the department of California and Mr. W. H. McKittrick of Bakersfield, a son-in-law of Col. William Schafter.

After inspecting the waterworks plant at the Presidio, Gen. Miles and a party of friends, started for town in order to catch the train for the South. While going down a steep grade the pole of the carriage in which the commanding general was riding snapped short off near the axle and frightened the team. The vehicle was dashed against the bluff and the driver thrown from his seat between the plunging and kicking animals, but Col. Kimball and Mr. McKittrick jumped out and rushed to the horses' heads just in time to prevent their bolting down the hill to almost certain destruction.

## PUSHING THE FIGHT.

### There Will Be Lively Campaigning From Now On.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The speaker's bureau of the Republican national committee will start from this time on and fill every one of the Middle Western states with speakers, and meetings will be held every afternoon and night in all the big cities in these states. Col. Hahn the chief of the speaker's bureau, has doubled his schedule and is concentrating the force of orators in the districts which may be considered in any way doubtful.

The applications from all over the country to the literary bureau have changed from demands for currency matter to that relating to the tariff. New cartoons bearing upon protection have been issued and are being called for from all parts of the country.

Mr. Hahn has just assigned Gov. Foraker to speak in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. He speaks at Matoon, Ill., October 1; Rockford on the second; Chicago, 3rd; Burlington, Ia., 5th; Red Oak, 6th; Gibbon, 7th; Fairburg, Neb., 8th, going thence to Kansas, where he speaks on the 9th and 10th.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC STRIKE.

### But Little Change in the Strike Situation.

Winnipeg, Oct. 2.—The Canadian Pacific railroad officials have been very active and every effort is being made to get things in shape again. So far there is very little change in the strike situation. Superintendent Whyte is confident that the company will win, and says that it will not yield a single inch from the stand it has taken. Reports from his office are to the effect that more than the required number of men can without difficulty be engaged to take the places of the strikers. On the other hand, the strikers are just as confident. They intimate that they have another surprise in store to spring on the company, if necessary, and one which will completely cripple the system. It is understood that other railway orders strongly sympathize with the strikers, and that unless a settlement is soon reached a manifestation will be seen.

## MARY ANDERSON

### Has a Baby Boy That is a Week Old.

New York, Oct. 1.—A special dispatch from London to the Journal says: Mary Anderson's baby boy is declared by the whole family to be the most wonderful infant that ever saw the light. He is seven days old to-day, and is said to much resemble his father half the time, and to look like his mother the other half.

Mrs. Navarro is now in the house hired of a sister of Lady Tennyson, at Wimbledon, and is making great preparations for sitting up.

Since all she needed was experience in love, wedlock and motherhood, she could now, if she chose, return to the stage with the certainty of making a phenomenal success.

## WINDOW GLASS COMBINE.

### Members Fear That It May Be Broken in Pieces.

Muncie, Ind., Oct. 1.—It was learned yesterday that at the regular meeting of the Western Window-Glass Manufacturers' association Tuesday the sole topic of discussion was the proposition of the Elwood Window Glass company to begin work to-day. At a recent meeting of the Glass Workers' association it was decided to present a separate scale to each manufacturer, and if he desired to start his factory he could sign it and do so.

The Elwood company accepted the scale and decided to start work to-day. One of the participants in the manufacturers' meeting says that if the factory is permitted to start, it may disrupt the organization, and that desperate means will be resorted to to prevent it. It is alleged that the manufacturers will attempt to tie up the plant.

Men! Do not despair. Read Thos. Slater's offer on page 5.

## THE GREAT STORM.

### Many Persons Were Killed by the Gale.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 3.—As communication with the interior is restored the news of the destruction of life and property by Thursday's hurricane becomes appalling. Hundreds of people are homeless and must suffer from hunger unless relief shall be quickly furnished. Reports to the Citizen from 76 different towns including all of the important points in Levy, Lafayette, Suwanee, Columbia, Bradford and Baker counties show that 67 persons were killed and 62 injured. To this total probably a considerable must be added to cover those not yet heard from. The loss of life was greatest at Cedar Keys, where the hurricane entered the state. Over half the deaths occurred at that place. The destruction of valuable timber, turpentine trees, farm crops, phosphate works and buildings of every description in the countries mentioned, forming a belt across the state from southwest to northeast will aggregate hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars. Full and authentic advices from Cedar Keys show the almost total destruction of the town and the loss of 35 lives. This is believed to include the complete roll of the dead.

At Shell Mount, a great pleasure resort near that place, a party of five men, three women and three children were camping out. Some surveyors making their way home after the storm, found the 11 dead bodies strewn on the shore under logs and brush. They were close together which would indicate that they were simultaneously killed by the tidal wave.

Eight other bodies have been found on the beach. Twenty more fishermen are still to be heard from, all of whom are probably dead. During the hurricane at Cedar Keys the water came up with the wind and down the principal streets rushed a mad torrent upon which floated houses, boats and debris of every description. While the tempest was at its height the Betteni house, the Schlemmer house and John Schlitts's residence took fire and burned.

## ANOTHER EFFORT.

### Newnes Determined to Try for the America's Cup.

New York, Oct. 2.—A London dispatch to the Journal says: Sir George Newnes was extremely disappointed at the refusal of the London Yacht Club to forward his challenge for the America's cup. I am convinced that Newnes really intended to send a yacht. Discussing the conditions, Newnes said he simply wished to have a fair race, and, apart from the fact that he did not wish to be crowded, he did not care where the contest took place.

He had stipulated that two representatives from each party should be on each other's boat because he did not want to be in a position to make such charges as Lord Dunraven had made, nor have by any possibility such charges made against him.

After the London Club's decision, Newnes said it was not right to endeavor to rush the matter against the wish of the British yachting community, and if the challenge had been sent across he would have commenced to build at once the best thing that could be produced on this side, sparing no expense.

Now this would stop matters for a time, and though he would naturally like to go on, he felt that he ought, in common decency, to wait a little before asking any other club to send the challenge. He said he would wait until next year, and meantime endeavor to ascertain the feeling of committees of leading yacht clubs.

## SHEEP STAMPEDE.

### Herder's Corpse Buried Beneath 1100 of the Dead Animals.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 2.—A very peculiar fatality occurred Tuesday on the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains, near the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. An experienced sheep herder was busy with a herd of 3,000 sheep, and was urging them toward the snow line, where they could secure fresh grass. Some of the leaders showed a desire to proceed in another direction, and the herder, Andrew Nelson, started to head them off. As he did so a crackling sound in the brush near by startled the leaders, and they rushed pell-mell down a gentle incline, and past Nelson. The herd began stampeding, following the leaders, and the herder was knocked down in trying to pass over him, and a general mix-up followed.

As the place where Nelson was is a narrow depression, through which the stampeding sheep had to pass, they began pressing in upon him, stumbling over the falling ones and piling up under the increasing weight. The sheep kept on stampeding and climbing upon each other until nearly half the entire herd was helplessly entangled in the ravine. Eleven hundred of the sheep were smothered or trampled to death, and their bodies are still piled up on top of Nelson's body.

## THE CATHOLIC DELEGATE.

### Martinelli Expected to Make Known Ryan's Successor.

New York, Oct. 2.—It is believed in Catholic clerical circles that Apostolic Delegate Martinelli brings from Rome the appointment of a successor to the late Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo.

It is believed, too, that the appointment will go to the Right Rev. John M. Farley, vicar-general and auxiliary bishop of New York, or to Dr. Quigley, of Buffalo. Bishop Farley was named for the place by Archbishop Corrigan and the suffragan bishops of Brooklyn, Rochester, Ogdensburg and other dioceses in the state, and included in the metropolitan see of New York.

The other prominent candidate for the vacant bishopric is the Rev. Dr. Quigley, of Buffalo. He is the first choice of the clergy of the northern diocese. Dr. Quigley is rector of the Buffalo Cathedral.

Bishop Farley has lived in New York since his boyhood. He was secretary to the late Cardinal McCloskey for many years, and is now the rector of St. Gabriel's church in this city. He was elevated to the purple last December.

## P. T. BARNUM'S BROTHER

### Living Like a Hermit in the Michigan Woods, He is Murdered.

Farwell, Mich., Oct. 1.—George Barnum, an old pensioner who lived alone in a shanty near Lake George, ten miles from here, was found in the woods yesterday about two miles from his home with his head crushed in by a blow from a club or some heavy weapon. His gun, which he always carried, and about $45, which he was known to have had, were missing.

Suspicion seems to rest on a man who had been serving time in jail, and who was released the Sunday morning Barnum was last seen.

Barnum was a simple-minded man, and claimed to be a brother of the late P. T. Barnum. The suspected man's whereabouts are not known.

## THEFT OF PLATINUM.

### Charged Against a Chicago Company's Purchasing Agent.

New York, Oct. 2.—Edward B. Greenwalt, purchasing agent here for the Western Electric company, of Chicago, has been committed to the Tombs, charged with stealing $1,500 worth of platinum instead of shipping it to Chicago, as his accounts showed. He would leave the packages of costly metal on his desk, it is said, to be gathered up by a confederate who sold it.

## GOLD PLATED HORSE SHOE.

### Clark County McKinley Brigade's Trip to Canton.

Springfield, O., Oct. 1.—Clarke County McKinley Brigade, 300 in number, left here this morning to visit McKinley in Canton. Gov. Bushnell, owing to an engagement at Clyde, was unable to accompany the party as expected. T. J. Thomas will present McKinley a big, gold-plated horse shoe.

**Scott Jackson's Appeal.**

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 1.—The appeal of Scott Jackson, condemned to be hung for the murder of Pearl Bryan, was heard by the court of appeals to-day on a petition for a new trial. Prosecutor Lockhart and the attorney general appeared for the commonwealth and Judge Crawford for the defense. The decision was reserved.

## BRYAN ACCEPTS

### The Presidential Nomination by the Populists.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.—William J. Bryan has accepted the Populist nomination for the Presidency. In doing so, however, he has ignored Thomas E. Watson, his running mate on the ticket nominated in this city last July, and pleaded only for the unification of all the silver strength in the country upon himself for President.

Upon his arrival here he gave out for publication the following letter of acceptance:

"William V. Allen, Chairman, and Others, Members of the notification Committee of the People's Party. Gentlemen:—The nomination of the People's party for the Presidency of the United States has been tendered me in such a generous spirit and upon such honorable terms that I am able to accept the same without departing from the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Chicago.

"I fully appreciate the breadth of patriotism which has actuated the members of the People's party, who, in order to consolidate the sentiment in favor of bimetallism, have been willing to go outside of party lines and support as their candidate one already nominated by the Democratic party and also by the silver party.

"I also appreciate the fact that while during all the years since 1873 a large majority of the Democratic party and a considerable minority of the Republican party have been consistent advocates of free coinage of silver at the present ratio, yet ever since the organization of the People's party its members have unanimously supported such coinage as the only means of restoring bimetallism. By persistently pointing out the disastrous effects of a gold standard and protesting against each successive step toward financial bondage the Populists have exerted an important influence in awakening the public to a realization of the nation's present peril.

"In a time like this, when a great political party is attempting to surrender the right to legislate for our views upon the financial question, and is seeking to bind the American people to a foreign monetary system it behooves us, as lovers of our country and friends of American institutions, to lay aside for the present such differences as may exist among us on minor questions in order that our strength may be united in a supreme effort to wrest the government from the hands of those who imagine that the nation's finances are only secure when controlled by a few financiers, and that national honor can only be maintained by servile acquiescence in any policy, however destructive to the interests of the people of the United States, which foreign creditors, present or prospective, may desire to force upon us.

"It is a cause of congratulation that we have in this campaign not only the support of Democrats, Populists and Republicans, who have all along believed in independent bimetallism, but also the active co-operation of those Democrats and Republicans who, having heretofore waited for international bimetallism, now join with us rather than trust the destiny of the nation to those who are holding out the delusive hope of foreign aid while they labor secretly for the permanent establishment of the single gold standard.

"While difficulties always arise in the settlement of the details of any plan of co-operation between distinct political organizations, I am sure that the advocates of bimetallism are so intensely in earnest that they will be able to devise some means by which the free silver vote may be concentrated upon one electoral ticket in each state. To secure this result, charity toward the opinions of others and liberality on the part of all are necessary, but honest and sincere friends who are working toward a common result always find it possible to agree upon just and equitable terms. The American people have proved equal to every emergency which has arisen in the past, and I am confident that in the present emergency there will be no antagonism between the various regiments of the one great army which is marching to repel an invasion more dangerous to our welfare than an army with banners.

"Acknowledging with gratitude your expressions of confidence and good will, I am, very truly yours,

"W. J. BRYAN."

## WATSON ACCEPTS,

### And Explains How He is Bryan's Only Savior.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—A special from Atlanta, Ga., says: Tom Watson has dictated a letter accepting the Populist nomination for vice-president. It is addressed to Chairman Butler and is a vigorous, incisive document. Mr. Watson will revise the letter and make it public, probably on Wednesday.

In his letter of acceptance the Populist leader calls attention to the almost forgotten fact that during the St. Louis convention, a caucus of "middle of the road" delegates representing 21 states was held. At this caucus the delegates agreed to nominate Norton of Illinois, for president and Birket of Mississippi for vice president. That ticket would have made Bryan's defeat absolutely certain. But when Watson telegraphed a message saying he was willing to accept second place on the ticket with Bryan, the "middle of the road" men, believing in good faith, withdrew their opposition to Bryan.

Mr. Watson's letter is principally devoted to a demonstration that the Populist candidate for vice president deserves the support of all who favor Bryan's election.

## AFTER DAVID B. HILL.

### He Will Have to Declare Himself or Be Read Out of His Party.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Democratic leaders have decided to be patient no longer with David B. Hill. Within five days he must declare his exact position or be read out of the party.

The parties to this decision are Arthur Sewall, Senator Arthur P. Gorman, State Chairman Elliott Danforth, John C. Sheehan, Executive Chairman Truman and Hugh McLaughlin of Kings county.

For several days they have been talking the matter over, and yesterday Mr. Danforth went to Albany to get a personal answer from Mr. Hill. He will visit other places up the state also and will return in two days.

If Mr. Danforth reports that Mr. Hill refuses to declare himself, an address to the Democratic voters of the state will be issued. It will emanate ostensibly from the state committee, but will have received the approval of the national leaders.

This address will review the Democratic political events of the last four months, will indorse the action of the Democratic conventions, will araign the gold bolters and ask all undecided leaders who, while disapproving the Chicago platform, seek to retain control of the organizations, to step down and out. No more deception will be tolerated. Senator Hill will probably be mentioned by name.

## APPOINTMENTS.

### Made by the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 5.—The following order was issued by the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic:

The following staff appointments are hereby announced: Adjutant general, Comrade Charles E. Burmeister, of Omaha; quartermaster general, Comrade Augustus J. Burbank, of Chicago; inspector general, Comrade Charles A. Suydam, of Philadelphia; judge advocate general, Comrade Albert Clark, of Wellesley Hills, Mass.; senior aide-de-camp and chief of staff, Comrade J. C. Winans, of Troy, O. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The following will constitute the executive committee of the national council of administration: William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; F. M. Sterrett, of St. Louis; Albert Scheffer, of St. Paul; Thomas W. Scott, of Fairfield, Ill.; Charles A. Shaw, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Roscoe D. Dix, of Berrien Springs, Mich.; J. J. Kent, of Trenton, N. J. Comrade E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., New York, is hereby aoppinted special aide in charge of military instruction in public schools, with authority to select from each department to be named to the commander for approval for appointment as aide-de-camp, one comrade to take charge of this work in his department and report his action to Captain Zalinski. Comrade Andrew Traynor, of Omaha, is hereby appointed special aide in charge of transportation, to whom all matters pertaining thereto will be referred.


# BLADE CHINA TEA SETS

—AND—

# DINNER SETS.

## Another Reduction---Later Designs.

**Eighty, Fifty-six, One Hundred and Eight or Twenty-eight pieces handsomely decorated in several colors and gold band. These goods are made especially for THE BLADE, and we guarantee the highest quality of goods the best grade of workmanship, the latest and most stylish shape of pieces, as well as late and artistic design of decoration. The following illustration was reproduced from a photograph of our first 80-piece Tea Set. It gives a fair idea, but we now have later designs and shapes. Also, we give better material and color than formerly.**

No. 1.—BLADE STANDARD TEA SET, 80 PIECES.—We call this set (like illustration above) Standard, because it is the same Tea Set we offered last year in connection with the Weekly Blade. We have sold thousands of sets of these goods, and in every case the recipient received more than expected. This year we expect to send out at the reduced prices over Five Thousand Sets. This set consists of 80 pieces, as follows: 12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 round cake plates, 1 tea pot, 1 cover, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher and 1 bowl.

**The No. 1 Blade Standard Tea Set, 80 Pieces, and the Weekly Blade one year, only $5.00 (former price $7); or we will present one of these sets to any person sending us a club of seven subscribers and $7.00. The club of seven names to be sent all at one time.**

No. 2.—BLADE TEA SET, 56 PIECES.—This set is exactly like the above illustrated 80-piece Tea Set, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

**The No. 2 Tea Set, 56 Pieces, and the Weekly Blade, one year, only $3.75, (former price $5.50;) or we will present one of these Sets to any person sending us a club of Six Subscribers and $6. The club of six names to be sent all at one time.**

No. 3.—BLADE DINNER SET, 108 PIECES.—We can describe this set by taking the above illustrated 80-piece Tea Set and adding the following: 12 soup plates, 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 8-inch bakers, 1 sauce boat, 2 pickle dishes, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 2 casseroles, 1 comport, 1 covered butter dish (3 pieces), and 1 jug, making a total of 108 pieces.

**The No. 3 Blade Dinner Set, 108 Pieces, and the Weekly Blade one year, only $8.25; or we will present one of these Sets to any person sending us a club of 16 Subscribers and $16. The club of 16 names to be sent all at one time.**

No. 4.—BLADE CHINA SORTS, 28 PIECES, consisting of 12 soup plates, 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 8-inch bakers, 1 sauce boat, 2 pickle dishes, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 2 casseroles, 1 comport, 1 covered butter dish (3 pieces), and 1 jug. We also offer this to those who may first purchase a No. 1 Standard Tea Set and afterwards desire to have a complete dinner set.

**The No. 4 Blade China Sorts, 28 Pieces, and the Weekly Blade one year, only $4.50; or we will present one of these Assortments to any person sending us a club of eight subscribers and $8. The club of eight names all to be sent at one time.**

NOTE.—These sets are decorated with a later pattern than those we sold two years ago, and consequently will not match with former purchases. We recommend our readers to buy, first, our No. 1 Blade Standard Set. Afterwards, if pleased with the goods, you may order our No. 4 set, the two combined making you a complete dinner set.

### General Directions and Information.

ORDER BY NUMBER. The goods are carefully packed in box by manufacturer and shipped direct from the pottery to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri River, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Never before was so much value offered for so little money. Twenty years ago only the rich could afford such goods as we offer here. We guarantee these goods the best Stone China in the world, superior in enamel, color, style and finish to the best imported wares. We make no profit. We want and will have as a result of this offer, thousands of clubs. These articles will be useful in the house of every reader of The Blade, no matter whether rich or poor. Any person who will try it can raise a club of ten to twenty for The Blade in one day. Get about it before some one else canvasses the field. We are prepared to fill orders promptly.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.


# FOREIGN NEWS.

## HAVANA IS THREATENED.

### Maceo Approaching the Capital of Cuba.

Havana, Oct. 6.—The city is in terror since the late decisive battle between the Cuban and Spanish troops, when for the the first time dynamite guns were used, ending in a complete victory for the Cubans, who were led by Gen. Maceo in person. Havana has been expecting Maceo's hordes down upon the city.

## LIKE THE TURK.

### Butcheries On An Awful Scale Practiced in Havana.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 6.—Butcheries on an awful scale are being perpetrated nightly in Havana, according to a letter received here from one of the most reliable correspondents in the Cuban capital.

Chief of Police La Barrera, who was said to have been appointed because of his brutal nature by Weyler, is responsible for the butcheries, it is stated. La Barrera's office corresponds to colonel of the army, but no colonel would accept the office under the conditions of cruelty imposed by Weyler.

Every night at police headquarters prisoners are taken out and put on the books as released. These individuals are guarded by one "celador"—police delegate—and two policemen, taken between 1 and 3 a. m. to a landing place at the entrance of the harbor, two blocks from the police headquarters. Once there the prisoners and three policemen step in a boat and start off; they don't land anywhere; but after a while the officers come back without the prisoners.

This action has been watched night after night.

From the 1st of September to the 30th, 83 prisoners have disappeared in this way. Five were drowned on the night of September 26.

From the Cabanas and Morro Castle prisoners are taken out and drowned in the same way. The reason they are taken out of the harbor is on account of the number of sharks, which get hold of the bodies and leave no trace.

The families of officers living in Morro Castle and the Cabanos have made a complaint of the lamentations they hear late in the night. The cries are attributed to prisoners being drowned.

La Barrera has five men under arrest on suspicion of putting a dynamite bomb under a gas main. They are kept at the police station and tortured to make them confess. The torture consists of feeding them with dry codfish and not allowing them any water. No other food is allowed, and they die of starvation if they refuse to eat the salt cod. This is said to be the means employed by Weyler in Barcelona, and it is said it never failed to produce the desired effect.

## LEADERS KILLED.

### Insurgents Have Lost Several Important Officers.

Havana, Oct. 6.—Later advices from Matanzas say that it was Lopez, the insurgent leader, and not Serafin Sanchez who was killed in the engagement at the reserve plantation.

News has been received here confirming the report that the insurgent leader Alverez was among the killed at the fight which recently took place at Ceano, during which 15 insurgents were killed and 16 wounded.

A dispatch received here says that Rohan, the well-known insurgent leader, died a few days ago of wounds received in battle.

It is reported that the rebel lieutenant Blonel Lino Mirabel, formerly a bandit, after being seriously wounded at the late fight on the road from Havana to San Jose de las Lajas, was shamefully abandoned by the young Havana recruits composing his command. A negro adjutant and two mulattos alone remained and lost their lives while attempting to bear their wounded chief from the field under a rain of bullets. When finally captured Mirabel begged to be allowed to speak with the Spanish guerilla captain, but the latter, refusing to hear him, ordered the prisoner to be dispatched at once.

## A NEW PROVINCE.

### To Be Established Within the Turkish Empire.

London, Oct. 5.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail declares that the agreement of the powers for the settlement of the Turkish problem, which this correspondent announced last week he had good authority for publishing, includes the formation of an Armenian zone in the Turkish empire on the basis of the Jewish pale in Russia, the powers guaranteeing the safety of the Armenians therein with the idea that the zone would become the germ of a new Armenian state.

"The active operation," this correspondent proceeds by saying, "will be undertaken by England, France and Russia, while Italy will co-operate if necessary. As far as England is concerned, the harbor of Smyrna will play an important part in the final settlement."

The Constantinople correspondent of the Chronicle says that the Ottoman Bank and the Credit Lionnais are sending large quantities of securities to Paris for safety. He says that the American and English ladies in Constantinople are helping the women and children in the suburbs, and hundreds attend the American mission house where each receive four francs and a bundle of apparel.

## DEPOSE THE SULTAN.

### It is Reported That Russia and England Agree On It.

London, Oct. 6.—The Chronicle says that it learns from a good source that the Czar and Lord Salisbury have agreed upon a policy for the ultimate deposition of the Sultan.

## CZAR REACHES PARIS.

### The Frenchmen Give Him an Enthusiastic Welcome.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The czar and czarina arrived here safely at Ranelagh station, from Cherbourg, at 10 o'clock this morning. The weather was fine and the countless decorations showed up splendidly in the sunlight. Their majesties were accorded a most rapturous reception and reached the Russian embassy where they will reside during their visit to this city. The decorations eclipsed anything ever seen in the French capital.

## BRITAIN HUSTLING.

### Arbitration Treaty About Ready for Venezuela.

London, Sept. 30.—The Chronicle makes the following announcement:

"We have reason to believe that a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at of the Venezuelan question, and that an arbitration treaty is imminent."

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.—Secretary Olney will return next week, and preparations are being made at the State Department to give him full swing in rounding out the diplomatic work he desires to see accomplished before his retirement from office.

Mr. Olney wishes above all things else to close his official career by preventing Lord Salisbury from carrying the Venezuelan boundary dispute beyond March 4, 1897. He has urged the Venezuelan commission to make every effort to submit its report at an early date, outlining the true boundary, as he wishes to stamp the whole case res adjudicata before turning over the office to his successor.

The New York corporation which owns the Orinoco Valley concession and other firms financially interested are bringing all possible pressure to bear upon the administration to have the disputed question speedily settled.

## STOPPING EMIGRATION.

### Spanish Young Men May Not Flee From Military Service.

Madrid, Oct. 3.—The government is taking energetic measures to stop the emigration of lower and middle class families to which belong young men liable to military service. The government has learned that several thousand young men have gone to South America, France and Algeria because they were unable to pay the $400 necessary to redeem themselves from serving with the army in Cuba. Eighteen thousand out of 80,000 men bought immunity in 1895, and there is evidence that fully as many have purchased exemption thus far this year.

## LEPROSY IN CANADA.

### Disease Discovered in Its Worst Form at Montreal.

Montreal, Sept. 30.—Leprosy in its worst form exists in Montreal. Lee Tung, a Chinaman, who died of a mysterious illness, has been found to have been a victim of it. An inspection of all Chinese boarding and lodging houses and stores has been ordered.

Sons and fathers, read Thos. Slater's offer on page 5.

## WASHINGTON.

### VENEZUELA'S BOUNDARY.

**Commission's Finding is Against Great Britain.**

Washington, Oct. 1.—The most momentous matter now receiving the attention of the State Department is the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The report of the Venezuelan commission is practically completed, copies of a few documents at The Hague being all that are necessary to render the examination absolutely thorough. The report, according to the law creating the commission, is to be made to the President, and there is no doubt that he and Secretary Olney will have it for consideration several weeks before Congress meets.

It can be stated positively that the report will be convincing that England's claims are ill-founded. This being the case, interest naturally arises as to what course the President and Secretary Olney will pursue.

From a man who is semi-officially interested in the Venezuelan side of the controversy, and who is in a position to keep well posted, it is learned that the administration will most likely pursue a diplomatic course, and one which is calculated to settle the matter without resort to unnecessary friction and probably war between the two nations.

This man to-day informed the correspondent that the course to be pursued by the administration was this: Having ascertained, after a most exhaustive investigation, that England's claims to territory in dispute could not be sustained by evidence, the result of the commission's research would be made known to the British foreign office before it was communicated to Congress.

**England Will Settle.**

At the same time notification would be given that unless Great Britain could disprove the accuracy of the American commission's findings, the American Congress would call upon Great Britain to evacuate Venezuelan territory which it was occupying without right. This would give England an opportunity to settle with Venezuela without the ignominy of an informal backdown to the United States, in which event the President and Congress would take no action. Lord Salisbury will, it is expected, play for a delay hoping that if the matter can be postponed until the incoming of a new administration the chances of Great Britain coming out of the difficulty better would be improved, his idea being that a new administration would be more yielding than the administration which started the muss and had its reputation to sustain. Neither the President nor Secretary Olney, however, is desirous of leaving the settlement of the matter over to their successors. Having raised the issue they wish to fight it out to a finish, so that it can not be said that they shirked any responsibility for the outcome. This being the disposition of the administration, Lord Salisbury will find it difficult to secure any unreasonable delay. The settlement of the controversy therefore can be looked for before the 4th of March. The probabilities of a peaceful settlement are excellent, because England can better afford to abandon her unjust claim than to go to war on an issue upon which the civilized world can be convinced that she was in the wrong.

**Alaska Dispute.**

Another matter that will be pushed on Secretary Olney's return is that referring to the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, involving valuable mines located along the 141st meridian. An appropriation of $75,000 is available with which the United States can defray her share of the expense attendant upon having the boundary surveyed by a joint commission. England has been asked to hold a convention and arrange a treaty under which this joint commission might begin its work, but dilatory tactics have been pursued, evidently in the hope that this troublesome question, along with others, may go over as unfinished business to an incoming administration.

It is also understood that Secretary Olney, upon his return, will send some plain and unmistakable communication to the Spanish government relative to the Delgrado and other claims for damages sustained by American citizens in Cuba. It is believed that these communications will be modeled after that which brought the Mora claim to a speedy adjudication, although a score of years had previously been wasted in diplomatic negotiations. Mr. Olney's strong point in dealing with Spain rests upon the fact that he puts a limit to what is designated as reasonable time. He always specifies that this abused expression is construed by him to mean from 30 to 60 days.

### VENEZUELAN COMMISSION

**Resume the Discussion of the Boundary Question This Week.**

Washington, Oct. 3.—The members of the Venezuelan commission will resume their discussion of the boundary question next week at their headquarters here, when the evidence collected and studied independently of them during the past few months will be compared and arranged for incorporation in the final determination of the true divisional line.

Justice Brewer, president of the commission, who returned several days ago, expects to be joined shortly by Mr. Coudert, who has secured invaluable documents from the vatican, and by Dr. Andrew D. White, President Gilman, and Judge Alvey, who have been engaged in studying various phases of the controversy.

Secretary Mallet-Prevost, who has ransacked the libraries of Congress and Harvard for geographical evidence during the summer, producing considerable important information hitherto overlooked by both the contestants, left Boston yesterday for New York, where he was joined to-day by Marcus W. Baker, of the United States geological survey, the special map expert of the commission. They will complete their examination of the treasures of the Lenox Library by Saturday, and reach Washington on Monday, where the cartographical work of the commission will be at once pressed to a conclusion.

### RURAL DELIVERY.

**Postoffice Department Wants to Extend Carrier System.**

Washington, Oct. 2.—The practicability of rural free delivery of mails is to be given a thorough test by the postoffice department. Postmaster General Wilson has issued an order establishing the service in Jefferson county, West Virginia, as a beginning. The base of the service in that state is Charlestown, and, beginning yesterday, all mail sent to that office intended for persons residing within a radius of three and a half miles from the limits of the city, will be delivered by carriers. There are three of these carriers, two of whom are attached to the office in Charlestown, and the other to the office at Uvilla, Jefferson county.

As rapidly as possible the rural service will be established in thirty localities throughout the country, not more than one locality being selected in a single state. Eleven inspectors of the postoffice department were here to receive instructions relative to the conduct of the service, and they will devote their entire time to it during the next two or three months. Many of the details connected with the establishment of the service in the various states will be left practically entirely to them.

Within two weeks the service will be established in Genessee county, New York; Carroll county, Maryland; Fluevena county, Virginia, and at Salisbury, North Carolina. Thus far these are the only localities selected for the experiment, but others in various states will be decided upon in a few days. In Ohio the test will be made in Butler county, as the country roads of that county are excellent.

The postmaster general expects to make a special report to Congress at the approaching session upon the results of the service as shown by a trial of two months.

### THE LAND OFFICE.

**Famous Institution Opens Under Peculiar Circumstances.**

Washintgon, Oct. 3.—Commissioner Lamoreaux of the general land office has made his annual report to the secretary of the interior for the past fiscal year.

The total land selections during the year were 13,209,522 acres of which 4,830,915 were homestead entries and 6,789,591 railroad selections. The increase in selections over the previous year was 4,802,673 acres. The cash receipts were $2,106,361, an increase of $72,907.

Lands patented to railroads in satisfaction of grants, 15,527,844 acres, an increase of 7,343,508 acres over last year; agricultural patents, 5,470,400, a decrease of 2,628,480 acres. The total number of acres patented was 22,669,989. The total vacant public land in the United States is 600,040,671 acres, of which 316,651,861 are surveyed and 283,388,810 unsurveyed. The amount of land surveyed during the year was 8,908,808 acres.

Considerable attention has been given during the year to correct surveying and in nearly every public land state resurveys have been ordered upon reports of the examiners.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### INTERESTING JUST NOW.

**Money Held by the Banks of the Country.**

Washington, Oct. 5.—Comptroller of the Currency Eckels has issued a statement giving the results of an investigation made by him of the amount of all kinds of money held by the banking institutions of the country on July 1.

The number of banking houses and trust companies inquired of were 12,962, and of 77 clearing houses, covering all of such institutions in every state and territory and the District of Columbia. Reports were received from 5,523 banks and trust companies and 66 clearing house associations. The information, although incomplete, is, the comptroller says, of such a character as to enable a fair and correct result from all to be approximated.

Of the 5,723 reports received 3,458 were of national banks; 1,494 state banks, 457 savings banks, 230 of private banks and 84 of loan and trust companies.

The total amount of cash in the 5,723 institutions reporting was $413,124,849. It is divided as follows:

Gold coin, $134,077,003; gold certificates, $55,481,338; silver dollars, $8,254,612; fractional silver, $7,399,073; silver certificates, $39,663,596; treasury notes (1890), $13,126,018; United States notes, $110,469,475; currency, certificates, $20,858,000; national bank notes, $23,795,834. Of this total cash the 3,458 national banks reporting held $335,174,616, and the 2,265 state, etc., $77,950,233. The amount of gold coin and gold certificates held by these national banks was $155,073,604, and by these state, etc., $34,484,737. In this connection it may be stated that the total number of national banks, viz.: 3,689, held on July 14, the date of the last official call, $361,658,485 cash, of which amount there was in gold coin and gold certificates $161,853,560.

The total cash and the part thereof of gold and gold certificates held by reporting banks in each geographical division.

A comparison of the money holdings of these geographical districts shows that the 829 reporting banks in the New England states held but $6,602,671 more total cash and $5,845,585 more of gold and gold certificates than the 676 reporting banks in the Southern states, the 1,275 banks in the Eastern states $133,544,924 more total cash and $32,169,706 more of gold and gold certificates than the 2,434 banks in the Western states; the 676 banks in the Southern states $3,451,841 more total cash, and $10,047,647 less gold and gold certificates than the 509 banks in the Pacific states and territories; the 829 banks in the New England states $10,054,510 more cash, and $4,202,062 less gold and gold certificates than the 509 banks in the Pacific states and territories.

From the reports received and other information available the comptroller finds that the total gold and gold certificates holdings of the banks of the country on July 1 was $302,793,367. Including the free gold in the Treasury at that time he finds that the available gold and gold certificates in the bank and the free gold in the Treasury on or about July was $404,441,470. To-day, the comptroller adds, it is larger, as the free gold in the Treasury stands at $123,755,226.

### OUR MONEY.

**Monthly Statement of the Comptroller of the Currency Issued.**

Washington, Oct. 2.—The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows the amount of national bank notes in circulation Sept. 30 was $233,552,030, an increase for the month of $4,025,581 and for the year of $20,789,793. The circulation based on United States bonds was $214,867,094, an increase for the month of $4,374,120 and for the year of $66,070,817. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $18,384,336, which is a decrease for the month of $648,539, and for the year of $5,281,024. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $238,773,200, and to secure public deposits $15,878,000.

### THE SEPTEMBER DEFICIT.

**In the Government Receipts and Expenditures.**

Washington, Oct. 1.—The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the month of September shows the total receipts to have been $24,584,244, and the expenditures $26,579,535, leaving a deficit for the month of $1,995,291. The deficite for the three months of the present fiscal year is $25,194,129, as compared with a deficite of $9,884,658 for the corresponding months last year. The receipts during the last month show a loss as compared with September of last year of nearly $3,300,000 from customs and about $580,000 from internal revenue.

### GERMANY A RIVAL.

**England Awakening to the Fact of Trade Encroachments.**

Washington, Oct. 3.—The United States consul at Weimar, Germany, has made a special report to the state department on the trade rivalry between Great Britain and Germany, using as his text a remarkable work entitled "Made in Germany," which is just now giving rise to great discussion in England and has had the effect of arousing the British merchants to the necessity of making extensive reforms in present methods in order to return the trade they have at present. Mr. Moore calls attention to the curious fact that whereas the British government in special act provided for the stamping of all goods imported into England from Germany with the words "Made in Germany" with the deliberate purpose of reducing these importations, the effect has been exactly the reverse as shown clearly in the report. The report gives many figures to show the enormous inroads the Germans have been making of late years into British trade and the reasons assigned are not that the Germans pay lower wages, but that the cost of production is less in Germany owing to the superior technical processes and great economy in manufacturing.

### IMPORTANT POSTAL LAW RULING.

**Notices in Campaign Use Barred On Third Class Mail Matter.**

Washington, Oct. 6.—Postmaster General Wilson has issued an order prohibiting such notices as "Please send out" or "Please post up" being written on the wrappers of third-class mail matter. Such notices will subject the matter to first-class rates. The words "Personal" or "To be called for" are deemed a part of the address, and are permissible.

**Troops Ready.**

Washington, Oct. 5.—The Indian office has requested the war department by the use of troops to prevent bloodshed in the Indian Territory as the result of the row over the Choctaw presidential election and the department has made the necessary order for troops to be in readiness to prevent an outbreak. The Indian office believes the presence of troops will stop further trouble.

**Gold Reserve.**

Washington, Oct. 6.—The treasury yesterday lost $102,900 in gold coin and $20,000 in bars which leaves the true amount of reserve $125,100,896.

### DENOUNCES A FAKE.

**Chairman Hanna Does a Little Campaign Talking.**

New York, Oct. 6.—As Chairman Mark Hanna was leaving Republican headquarters yesterday afternoon he was asked what truth there was in the report that he had written a letter to an intimate friend in which he conceded the election of Bryan because the Republicans were unable to control the labor vote. Mr. Hanna replied: "The report is absurd on the face of it. I have not written such a letter, nor have I at any time said anything capable of such construction. The report is what you newspaper men, I believe, call a "fake." I have too much confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the American wage earner to believe that he will vote for a policy or support a candidate on a platform which means repudiation and a 53-cent dollar. I have never conceded the election of Mr. Bryan, and I certainly cannot concede it now when the tide is flowing so strongly and unmistakably in the direction of the Republicans."

"Then you are confident, Mr. Hanna, of the vote of the workingmen?"

"I am confident that the men who work, whether for a salary or by the day, will be with the Republican party in this campaign for honesty and a sound 100-cent dollar. The wage earners have more at stake in this issue than any other class of men.

"The silver craze may be likened to an epidemic. Its acute stage was reached a few weeks after Mr. Bryan's nomination. Like every other malady, it yields to careful and intelligent treatment.

### FORAKER IN IOWA.

**He Ably Defines the Republican Position On Silver.**

Burlington, Ia., Oct. 6.—Yesterday was a red-letter day of the semi-centennial celebration. It was Republican day and the city was crowded with people from early morning. Numerous special trains came from all directions bringing large crowds. At 1 o'clock the big coliseum at Crapo Park was filled to its capacity of 10,000 people and many were turned away. The principal speaker was Senator J. B. Foraker, who spoke for an hour on campaign issues. He said the people had put the Democrats in office four years ago, but were now conscious of a mistake. It was a bitter lesson they had learned. They were ill and needed a remedy. There was a remedy, but not the one Bryan professed, "free silver," that was too slow, taking 20 years in the opinion of one of their leaders, Mr. Teller, to accomplish the financial tranquility. The Republicans preferred the remedy of protection. He then considered the question of ratios and claimed Republicans are not fighting silver, on the contrary they are friendly to it. Since 1873 the Republicans by legislation had coined and put in circulation nearly five million of standard silver dollars all good as gold and which would remain as good as gold if the Republicans were returned to office. He closed with a brilliant eulogy of Iowa.

### REVENUE CUTTER

**Prevents the Filibuster Dauntless From Leaving Port.**

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 5.—"If the Dauntless attempts to leave port, I will sink her." That was the message which Captain Kilgore, of the United States revenue cutter Boutwell, sent yesterday afternoon to Captain Lomm, of the Dauntless. Kilgore sent the threatening message because he is convinced that the Dauntless is preparing to put to sea to meet the Laurado, which is coming South from Cuba. The Laurado's arms and men will be transferred to the Dauntless, and the latter will land the expedition in Cuba.

In addition to this expedition the Junta's agents here are preparing to dispatch the Commodore to Cuba and later on the Three Friends, when the latter vessel, which has been libeled by the United States government, is allowed to make bond. The three vessels, the Dauntless, the Commodore and the Three Friends, noted as filibusters, are now in port and tied up at the same wharf, while 50 yards away is the cutter Boutwill, with portholes open and guns shotted ready to fire on either of the suspected steamers which may attempt to leave here without satisfying the authorities that no violation of the neutrality laws is intended.

### SATOLLI.

**He Will Take a Junket Before Leaving America.**

Washington, Oct. 6.—Cardinal Satolli is rapidly completing the arrangement of his affairs preparatory to his departure from the United States. He will leave Washington next Wednesday and sail from New York on Saturday the 17th inst. He will go from this city to Newark, N. J., where he will visit the bishop of Newark and the institutions of that diocese. Saturday he will visit the West Point military academy. On the following Monday he will leave for New York and will spend the remainder of the time before sailing in that city and Brooklyn. His plans contemplate no participation in formal functions of any kind.

Archbishop Martinelli has been already inducted into the administration of the apostolic delegation and Cardinal Satolli, Monsignor Sharetti the auditor and Dr. Rooker, the private secretary of the delegation, have acquainted him with the nature and details of the work of which he has taken charge. It was officially stated at the delegation that the retirement of the cardinal involves no further changes in the headquarters of the church in America, so far as information from Rome shows.

### HARRISON IN VIRGINIA.

**The Ex-President Talked to an Immense Audience.**

Richmond, Va., Oct. 6.—Ex-President Harrison spoke here to about 6,000 people last night. On the stage were many of the leading Republicans and gold Democrats and also a sprinkling of silver Democrats. Gen. Harrison's wife was present. She was accompanied by several Richmond ladies. The ex-President was loudly applauded when he made his appearance on the stage.

The rival applause for McKinley and Bryan interrupted Mr. Harrison several times. Once the lights went out and the building was in darkness five minutes, during which Gen. Harrison suspended his remarks.

### AERONAUT'S GREAT PERIL.

**John W. Inness in Aerial Somersaults at 1,500 Feet Elevation.**

Rushville, Ind., Sept. 30.—John W. Inness, an aeronaut of this city, had a thrilling experience in a balloon ascension Monday evening at a Republican rally at Manilla.

At an elevation of 2,500 feet his balloon burst, and before he could disengage his parachute he was drawn downward by the falling balloon. After falling 1,000 feet the parachute opened, and the balloon and parachute then turned a series of aerial somersaults, through all of which Innes still clung to the ropes.

The horrified spectators stood aghast, fearing at any moment to see Inness mangled at their feet, but he alighted safely and without a scratch. The balloon he used has, it is said, killed four men and two women.

### MRS. ASTOR IN PERIL.

**Stricken at Her Home On the Hudson Two Weeks Ago.**

New York, Oct. 2.—The information is just made public that Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the beautiful wife of the young real estate magnate, had been very ill for two weeks. Mrs. Astor was first stricken at her summer home at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson. She was removed to the Astor mansion in this city ten days ago, and her illness kept a profound secret until the physicians were able to announce that the crisis had been passed, and that the patient was in a fair way of recovery, although she is by no means out of danger. A male child born to Mrs. Astor Thursday last lived only a few hours.

### NOW CONNECTICUT

**Shows Wonderful Gains for the Republicans.**

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 6.—Town elections were held all over the state yesterday, excepting at Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Ansonia, Derby and Naugatuck, and the results show a decided gain in Republican strength, and is believed to be an index to the greater political battle which will be waged at the polls four weeks from to-day.

Though yesterday's elections presents many local issues which complicate the efforts to arrive at an intelligent idea of the leading parties strength, in the few towns that had both gold and silver Democratic tickets in the field, the gold men were greatly in the majority. The weather conditions were decidedly unfavorable for a large vote, but the leaders of both parties realized that upon the result of the day's elections an estimate for the probable majority in November would be formed and an effort was made in almost every town to get out the fullest possible vote.

**Jubilation at Headquarters.**

There is great jubilation at the headquarters of the Republican state central committee in this city to-day as a result of the "little town" elections. Thus far the committee has heard from 120 towns. From those towns a large Republican gain is shown and 12 towns are gained outright. The comparisons are with two years ago, when the Republicans benefited by a political landslide.

Samuel S. Eddy, secretary of the committee, said: "We did not expect so great a victory. We naturally look upon it as something of a straw. Two years ago we reached what we thought was our zenith, when we carried the state by 17,000. If we base our predictions upon yesterday's results, we should expect a much greater majority on November 3. Of course, in many of the towns local issues complicated the election greatly, but making allowance for all such complications, and taking into consideration everything, the committee expects Connecticut to roll up a majority of not less than 25,000.

### FLORIDA VOTING.

**Much Interest Being Taken in the State Election.**

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 6.—The state and county election is passing off quietly in this city to-day with indications that a large vote will be polled. The weather is clear and fair and voters are coming to the polls without being sent for or being urged. Four tickets are in the field in this county, Democratic, Republican, Populist and Independent Democratic. The chances are in favor of the regular Democratic ticket, although considerable scratching is being done. No doubt is felt in Florida as to the election of the entire state Democratic ticket, the ony question that the leaders of the political parties are concerned about being as to how large the Democratic majority will be. Chairman Rawls of the Democratic executive committee claims Bloxham, candidate for governor will have 22,000 plurality. The Republican chairman concedes Bloxham 12,000 more votes than Gunby, the head of the Republican ticket.

### BRYAN DARES NOT.

**Will Not Debate Money Question With Professor DeLeon.**

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 6.—The Commercial Tribune yesterday received a telegram from W. J. Bryan in reply to the dispatch sent to him in connection with the challenge to debate the currency question with Prof. DeLeon, of New York. Mr. Bryan declines to accept the challenge.

Prof. DeLeon will arrive in Cincinnati next Friday afternoon, and will deliver an address at the G. A. R. hall that night. He will meet in joint debate any advocate of free silver during his stay in this city. Any person of prominence in the silver movement who accepts the challenge is requested to communicate with the campaign committee of the Socialist Labor party at the Labor Lyceum, No. 1414 Vine street.

### GOLD IN THE YUKON.

**Information From Alaska Tells of Rich Discoveries.**

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—The newest information from Alaska tells of rich placer gold fields in the Yukon valley. Gold has been found along the river before this time, but now the bars of the creek to the south are auriferous an dthe result is a great influx of prospectors. Many who failed at Cook's Inlet are now working on the Yukon creeks with good success. Circle City, the only city within the arctic circle, is booming, and when winter sets in will be fuller than ever. In addition rich strikes of placers are reported from Berner's Bay, a new territory, and from the upper arms of Cook's Inlet.

### BRYAN'S PRECINCT.

**Shows an Overwhelming Sentiment for McKinley.**

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Judge E. M. Coffin, who lives in the same block with Mr. Bryan at Lincoln, called at Republican headquarters this morning in company with Mr. D. K. Barr, chairman Cass county committee, Nebraska. uJdge Coffin says that a poll was taken of precinct B in which Mr. Bryan lives and that of the 292 votes, 211 were for McKinley, 67 for Bryan, and nieteen scattering. Both Judge Coffin and Mr. Barr say that Nebraska will go for McKinley by a large majority.

### STORAGE BATTERY CARS.

**Given a Successful Trial On the New York Elevated.**

New York, Oct. 6.—An electric motor made its first public trip yesterday on the Third avenue elevated road on the branch running down Thirty-fourth street from Third avenue to the Long Island City ferry. Apparently everything went smoothly and the cars carried passengers regularly. The storage battery has 256 storage cells of two volts each. The motor will be used on this branch alone until its success is assured before it is put on the main line.

### SUGAR PRICE REDUCED.

**Heavy Importations of the German Article Assigned as the Cause.**

New York, Oct. 6.—The sugar trust made sweeping reductions in the prices of refined sugars yesterday. The recent heavy importations of German refined sugars at prices below those charged by the trust is said to be responsible for the reduction. Refined Nos. 1 to 3 and Nos. 8 to 14 are down one-quarter of a cent a pound. Nos. 4, 5 and 7 are down .31. No. 6 is down three-eighths and No. 15 is reduced three-sixteenths of a cent a pound.

### WHEAT TO INDIA.

**American Cereal Being Shipped to Calcutta.**

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—What has lately given the strongest kind of support to the local wheat market and has become a startling and sensational feature of the situation is a demand from India for California wheat. The rice crop has been a failure this year, to what extent is not yet known, and the grain crops are also damaged. Within the past forty-eight hours whole cargoes of California wheat, amounting to 10,000 tons have been sold, the destination of which is Calcutta.

### LEFT BUZZARD'S BAY.

**The Clevelands Have Abandoned Their Summer Home.**

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Oct. 6.—President Cleveland left here for Jersey City this morning on E. C. Benedicts steam yacht, Onedia. Mrs. Cleveland and the children took the train for Greenwich, Conn., via Providence, at 8 o'clock. She will visit the Benedicts at East Greenwich.

### PICKS OUT MATURE MARKS.

**Iowa Minister, Aged 80, Takes a Bride of 75 at Creston, Iowa.**

Creston, Iowa, Sept. 30.—Rev. C. W. Yancy, a Methodist minister, and Mrs. A. M. Haggett, of this city, were married last night. The groom is 80 years of age and the bride 75.

Thos. Slater's offer on page 3 is a beacon of hope to all men.

### LICENSE VICE.

**Mrs. Smith's Plan to Remedy the Social Evil.**

New York, Oct. 6.—The indignation of the women bicyclists of this city was aroused about two weeks ago by the announcement that Mrs. Charlotte Smith, president of the Women's Rescue league, of Boston, had come to New York to conduct a crusade against bicycling for women, as she considered that it increased immorality. The anti-bicycle crusade is a very small part of what Mrs. Smith hopes to accomplish here.

She has established a branch of the Women's Rescue league at No. 24 Union square, and is collecting evidence, which she means to embody in a report to be presented to the legislature for the enactment of laws whereby disorderly houses may be licensed and restricted to one section of the city, kept under police surveillance and medical inspection. The license money may go to establish homes for disorderly women.

Mrs. Smith last night gave an outline of her report, although it will not be completed for several weeks.

"I have one hundred men at work, collecting evidence right here in New York," she said, "and some of the discoveries they have made have startled me, although I have had much experience in the work. From these three sources and from my personal investigation. I am daily collecting a mass of facts which will convince the most doubting and startle the most stolid.

**Why Did Parkhurst Stop.**

"I am endeavoring to find out where the hundred thousand women Parkhurst drove out of their houses went to. I may say, I have found out; they went into the flats and apartment houses where the respectable poor live. Dr. Parkhurst never tried to help those poor women once. He stopped his crusade very suddenly. Why didn't he go on? He didn't care to.

"My report," contiued Mrs. Smith, "will be sent to every minister and every labor organization in the state of New York, and to every man who is interested in the elevation of women. Public opinion will then compel the legislators to do their duty.

"In it I will depict so clearly that all may know who is meant by prominent men who are leading double lives and encouraging these wretched women. I will show how judges and churches increase their revenue from the earnings of these poor outcasts. In this city keepers of houses of this kind must pay twenty-five per cent more rent to the landlord. There are many moralists, church dignitaries and reformers here who have built houses for no other purpose than to rent them to these women, and who, because of the extra rent, will have no other tenants.

"There are politicians, too, who grow rich from blackmail levied on the keepers of these houses. Many a brown stone house is built from such money. I will show that Parkhurst and his followers persecuted the women who conducted these houses, but let the men go. The policemen and politicians who are paid to connive at the existence of such places, the landlords and speculators who advance the capital for their establishment, the men who persecute them publicly and support them in private, all these I shall expose."

### PILING IT ON.

**Spain to Make Claims On Account of Filibusters.**

New York, Sept. 30.—A Washington special to the New York Herald says that Minister Dupuy de Lome has just sent to the State Department a long resume of all the warnings he has given the State Department from time to time during the last year or more of the preparation of filibustering expeditions.

As he had previously reported each separately, the only interpretation the authorities can place on this action in consolidating in one communication all the information previously furnished the department is that Spain is paving the way for a big indemnity claim.

Indeed, the Spanish minister seems to hint at this by the statement he makes that he consolidates and repeats his previous reports in order to make sure that there is no mistake about his having given the department ample warning of the departure of expeditions before they had actually sailed.

While such action on the part of Spain seems assured, it may be regarded as equally certain that the state department is preparing itself stoutly to resist all claims of this character. With possibly one exception, the officials apprehend no trouble in proving that "due diligence" has been displayed by the United States officials in their efforts to prevent violations of the neutrality laws.

The exception is in the case of the Three Friends, which left the harbor of Jacksonville, Fla., without an effort to detain her, notwithstanding that her character and prospective departure were generally known. In this instance the Treasury Department considered that the collector of the port did not display proper diligence, and a few days ago the Treasury Department took the collector to task for his failure to seize the ship.

### SENATOR FORAKER

**Takes a Cheerful View of the Political Situation.**

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Cincinnati, arrived in the city last evening. Speaking of the campaign he said:

"Ohio is absolutely safe for McKinley by the largest majority ever known to political history within that state. Bryan is drawing large crowds simply because he is a curiosity. People who listen to him do not by any means indicate a solidified constituency. He draws because the novelty of a presidential candidate on the stump scrambling for votes appeals to the curious, who assemble to witness it. On the other hand, the crowds that go to Canton will vote for McKinley. The course of Major McKinley is much more of a sample of American dignity. Bryan will not carry over six northern states; those will possibly be the silver states, where personal interest will prompt many mine owners and their sympathizers to vote for Bryan. In Ohio the Democrats do not claim Illinois. They say it is in doubt. Maine and Vermont have simply given the cue to the nation. The people will do the rest on election day by a magnificent majority for McKinley and Hobart, sound money, protection, prosperity and those good old times which went hand in hand with the Republican party. This is a year of patriots, and one of the best features of the campaign is the introduction of 'old glory' as a reminder that another war is on which will be settled by ballots instead of bullets."

### FOOLING THE PEOPLE.

**Mormons Are Swarming in Eastern Kentucky.**

Grayson, Ky., Oct. 5.—Mormon elders are swarming like locusts in Eastern Kentucky, taking advantage of the intense political excitement. They are moving, selecting positions, gaining footholds and laying lines for the severest religious conflict of modern times. There are over 1,000 picked men in the field. They scout in pairs, go "footback," enter every cabin, preach in every grove and schoolhouse, sow their literature knee deep. Each worker makes a weekly report to his higher officer. They swap, shift, change, separate and hold conferences as circumstances demand.

There is now being planned an alignment of forces in Eastern and Western Kentucky in invade Central Kentucky. The only opposition comes from "the mules," a mutual protective order which has passed out the word to mountain householders that if any one of these Mormons is fed or lodged the feeder will be the center of attraction in a necktie party.

An outbreak is expected hourly in this section.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

R·R·R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is the only safe and perfectly harmless remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. It instantly relieves and soon cures Headache, whether sick or nervous; Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swelling of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises and Pains of all kinds. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists all the world over.

### COINAGE OF SILVER.

**Secretary Carlisle Explains the Work That is Going On.**

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 5.—In reply to a letter from the Courier-Journal to Secretary Carlisle asking for information concerning the coinage of silver, Secretary Carlisle replies in part as follows:

"From January 1, 1896 to September 1, 1896, standard silver dollars have been coined at the mints of the United States to the amount of $13,912,512. Since November, 1893, the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act, standard silver dollars have been coined in the United States to the amount of $17,869,491, or more than twice as much as was coined during the whole period of our history prior to 1878.

"The coinage of standard silver dollars is going on every day at our mints, and during the last month it amounted to $2,700,000. About the same amount will be coined during the present month. The seigniorage, or gain, which has been added to the circulation on account of the coinage since November 1, 1893, is about $5,700,000, and the seigniorage or gain in the coinage of last month was about $900,000.

"The coinage is being done under authority conferred upon the secretary of the treasury by the third section of the act of July 14, 1890, which provides: 'That the secretary of the treasury shall each month coin two million ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provision of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.'

"This law is still in force, no part of the act having been repealed except the clause which instructs the secretary of the treasury to continue the purchase of silver bullion and issue treasury notes in payment for it, and the coin is being made from the silver purchased by the government before the repeal of that clause."

### ROW AMONG REDS.

**Full Bloods Giving Squaw Men the Worst of It.**

Chicago, Oct. 5.—A special to the Herald from Tuskahoma, I. T., says: The trouble which has been brewing for some months between the full bloods and squaw men of the Choctaw nation has broken out more violently than ever and that unless indications fail there will be serious bloodshed. The full bloods who have obtained control of the council passed laws cutting the squaw men off from their landed property and made provisions for evicting them. When the first attempt at eviction was made a few weeks ago, there was a clash in the streets of this city in which several squaw men were killed and many on both sides more or less injured. Then comparative quiet reigned for a time but when the attempt to evict the squaw men was renewed this week troubles broke out again. There have been a number of conflicts during the past few days and an unknown number on both sides have been hurt, while it is reported that several have been killed. Both sides have been gathering their forces during the week, and are preparing for a pitched battle, which is expected to-day or to-morrow. Citizens of the town have appealed to the federal authorities and troops will be sent at once. There are several troops of cavalry at Fort Reno in camp on Pond creek forty or fifty miles from here and they are expected in time to take a hand in the disturbance.

### PRISON MADE GOODS.

**The Old Fight With Trades Unions to Come Up Again.**

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5.—The old fight of trades unions against the manufacture and sale of convict-made goods in competition with products of free labor, will probably be renewed, as a result of recent legislation in regard to this matter in the state of New York. The trades unions of that state, by a united effort, were successful in having a bill passed by the legislature, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of prison-made goods after Oct. 1, 1896, and convicts in New York will hereafter produce only such goods as are required in the various public institutions of the state.

As a result of this law the prison contractors of New York are practically out of business, and are now seeking new fields of operation. Recently Warden Coffin, of the Columbus penitentiary, received a letter from one of them, stating that he would be at the meeting of the board of managers of that institution on Tuesday to submit propositions to it for employing a large number of the Ohio convicts. If satisfactory arrangements can be made it is possible that the entire force of New York prison contractors will make an effort to transfer their manufacturing interests to Columbus.

### PILGRIMS TO CANTON.

**Last Week's Great Record to Be Matched by Events of This.**

Canton, Oct. 5.—The big demonstration of Saturday has been the subject of much discussion since. Major McKinley was besieged by thousands for a handshake. There was no attempt to overrun the house, such as has delayed some of the earlier demonstrations. After a week closed with sixteen speeches on Saturday Major McKinley arose at the usual hour Sunday morning entirely refreshed by the night's sleep, and morning service at his church found him in his accustomed pew.

Engagements with delegations are now booked as late as October 24, with but two open dates between now and then. The schedule made out last night for the ensuing weeks shows more delegations than announced at the beginning of any previous week. Michigan, Indiana and New York, being conspicuous, with about the usual quota from Pennsylvania and Ohio. The south will be represented by two crowds and the week opens with one from Missouri.

### GOING TO CANTON.

**Ex-Confederate Delegation and the Badges They Will Wear.**

New York, Oct. 5.—A Canton pilgrimage of peculiarly interesting character will start from Harrisonburg, Va., Thursday, October 8th, reaching Canton the next day. It will be called the "Shenandoah Valley Confederate McKinley Excursion," and will be run with forty coaches divided into four sections. The organizer, A. P. Funkhouser, of Harrisonburg, has already been overwhelmed with applications for tickets, the number exceeding the accomodations contracted for by more than a thousand. The ex-confederates will number fifteen hundred, and General Walker, who succeeded Stonewall Jackson in command of his brigade, will be in charge. A hundred Democrats from Rockingham will also go. Each excursionist will wear a handsome badge of blue and gray silk, bearing the quotation from Washington—"There should be no North, no South, no East, no West, but a common country."

## Markets and Crops.

### TRADE REPORTS.

**Commercial Agencies Give an Encouraging Tone.**

New York, Oct. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The complete report of failures for the quarter which ended with Wednesday shows an increase which would be surprising if political causes were not obvious. In number 6½ per cent. less than in the panic of 1893, failures for the quarter show liabilities 11.16 per cent. less, amounting to $73,285,349, against $97,869,682 in the previous half year. Manufacturing liabilities were $32,479,196, or 37 per cent. greater than in the same quarter of 1893, while trading were $28,738,217 and "other commercial" were $12,067,236. To this must be added $11,712,960, liabilities in 50 bank failures, making exclusive of railways nearly $85,000 for a single quarter. Comparisons are given showing that in only six quarters in 22 years have defaulted liabilities been as large, that the ratio to solvent business has been 6.06 per $1,000, against 2.34 for the same quarter last year, that the average per firm in business has been $63.57, against $26.92 last year, that the proportion of increase has been greatest in the Western states, both in amount and in average liabilities per failure, and much larger in manufacturing than in trading. Part, but clearly not all of the causes, has been removed by the influx of gold, and depression is still shown by clearing house payments 22.01 per cent. less than last year for the week, and 31.2 per cent. less than in 1892 when another presidential election was near.

The continued advance in wheat may prove of first importance. It has been 1.12 cents for the week and 10 cents since September 2, and is mainly due to short crops abroad and foreign demand.

Atlantic exports for the quarter, flour included, were 23,195,214 bushels, against 14,320,020 last year, the outgo of wheat separated nearly doubled, in spite of higher prices. No lack of visible domestic supply causes or supports the advance, and Western receipts for the exact quarter were 57,712,941 bushels, against 43,796,479 last year.

Cotton has weakened after its sudden rise because the demand for goods has relapsed into hand to mouth buying, and print cloths are lower.

There are unmistakably encouraging signs in the great industries, although the actual gain in working force employed, or in new orders received is slight. But the strong demand for materials, for pig iron, hides and wool, as for cotton, does not diminish, and has already gone far enough to stiffen price. In wool, quotations are scarcely stronger, but represents actual sales more nearly than in past weeks when buyers with cash almost made their own prices. Sales in five weeks have been 33,969,200 pounds, of which only 4,639,000 pounds were foreign, against 34,119,170 last year, of which 15,553,470 were foreign, and when it is remembered that in spite of the recent starting of some mills not more than 30 per cent. of the total capacity can be producing, the preponderance of purchases to anticipate future wants is apparent. Orders for woolens do not gain, and several kinds of dress goods, flannel and fancy worsteds are selling a shade lower. Buying of Bessemer pig again lifts Pittsburg quotations to $11.75 without any general demand for finished products, and steel bars for the first time are sold at 1 cent. Plates and rails are in less demand, but there is heavy buying of sheets at the West.

Merchants and manufacturers are waiting, but there are not wanting signs that many have the confidence to invest and push forward as though the dawn of prosperity were close at hand. The quarter that has passed has been most trying, but things would have been worse than they are but for the general belief that better times are near.

### REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, Toledo, O., Oct. 6, 1896.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

| | Oct. 6. | Sept. 29. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4's (new) coupons | 116½ | 117⅛ |
| U. S. 4's (new) registered | 116½ | 117⅛ |
| U. S. 5's coupons | 111 | 111¼ |
| U. S. 5's registered | 111 | 111¼ |
| U. S. 4's coupons | 107 | 108½ |
| U. S. 4's registered | 107 | 107½ |
| U. S. 2's registered | 93 | 93 |
| Pacific 6's of '97 | 100½ | 100½ |

**Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.**

There were buying orders all around this morning, and with firm cables, prices moved upward. There was no let-up for some time. There were good foreign orders, and shorts covered briskly. Prices advanced fully 2c above the preceding day, when profit taking began, and was continued to the close, leaving the markets easier. There was a good deal of wheat placed upon the market. The export clearances were a factor in the upward turn.

Corn sold well, and was helped to a higher basis by wheat and a report that freight rates are to be advanced fro mthe West. At Chicago October corn opened at 22⅝c, rose to 23c, and closed at 22¾c; December, 23⅛c, 23¾c, and finally 23⅝c; May, 25⅝, close 26⅛c. At New York December corn opened at 29⅝c bid, rose to 30c, and closed at 29¼c.

Prices of wheat to-day:

| Dec. | Opened. | Highest. | Lowest. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toledo | 76½ | 77 | 76½ | 76⅞ |
| Chicago | 68¾ | 69¾ | 68¾ | a69 |
| New York | 74⅞ | 75½ | 74⅝ | 74¾ |
| St. Louis | 71½ | 72¼ | 71½ | 71⅜-⅝ |

At Chicago October wheat was worth 67⅞c; May, 72¾c, 73⅛c, and close, 72½@72⅝c.

Primary receipts of wheat to-day, 1,215,993 bushels; same time last year, 1,282,830 bushels. Shipments, 145,020; same day last year, 491,385 bushels.

The Ohio crop report for October says: Wheat area sown last fall, 2,251,049 acres; plowed up this spring, 11 per cent. Total estimated area for harvest of 1896, 2,011,000 acres. Product per acre estimated from threshers' receipts, 8.59 bushels. Total estimated product for 1896, 17,269,545 bushels. Corn prospect, 98 per cent of an average. Oats yield, 80,670,906 bushels.

World's shipments of wheat, official, 9,047,000 bushels.

A communication from the special commissioner of the Liverpool Corn Trade News, who has been investigating the Russion wheat situation, says that winter seeding was much delayed in Central and South Russia, owing to drouth, which has prevented about 20 per cent of the rye and winter wheat in that section coming up. In the southwest the development of the seed was too rapid. The Volga and Caucasus districts have a poor average crop. The rest of Russia is scarcely 50 to 60 per cent of an average crop of rye, so that the rye crp all over Russia will be under the average.

Receipts in the Northwest to-day: Wheat, 811,239 bushels; on track, 1,289 cars; same day last year, 1,606.

Bradstreet's shows: Wheat increase east of the Rockies, 2,061,000 bushels; Europe increased 1,720,000; corn increased 837,000 bushels; oats, increase, 58,000 bushels.

Liverpool wheat closed strong at an advance during the day of 1d 1 f. Corn firm at ⅜d advance. Berlin wheat 1¼ marks up. Paris, no market.

California wheat up 2½c per cental.

The Orange Judd Farmer makes the total wheat crop 470 million bushels; 168 million spring and 303 million winter wheat. The yield per acre of winter is 12.3 bushels; per acre spring, 13.3 bushels. The oat yield, 717 million bushels, against 900 million last year. No change in corn totals since September 1; the total crop about 2,500,000 bushels.

Exports of wheat to-day, 253,000 bushels; flour, 44,729 barrels; or wheat and flour as wheat, 454,281 bushels.

Pork at Chicago for October, $6.52; close, $6.45; December, $6.55; close, $6.52.

October oats at Chicago, 17⅛c bid; close, 17⅞c asked; December, 18¼@18⅜c; close, 17⅞c asked.

Estimated receipts at Chicago for to-morrow: Wheat, cars, 250; corn, 520; oats, 515.

**The Close at Toledo—Wheat Higher.**

As compared with yesterday, cash wheat is up 1¼c; December, 1⅛c and May 1¼. Trade was well extended for future delivery. Prices closed without strength.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 74½c, then 74¼c. No. 3 soft red, 70c; rejected and no grade, various prices.

December wheat, 76⅛c, 77c, 76½c, then 76⅞c; May 77c, 77½c, and to close, 77⅛c.

**Corn—Dull, Steady.**

There was another dull market for corn with prices ruling steady; No. 2 mixed, 23¼c; No. 3 corn, 23c.

Oats dull, No. 2 mixed, 18½c; No. 2 white, 19½c; No. 2 May, 20¼c.

Rye dull, firm; No. 2, 28½c; rejected, 25c. Rye seems to be the lowest thing on the list.

Clover seed fairly active and 5@10c lower. Prime October, $5.25; December, $5.30; March, $5.00; No. 2 seed, $4.00; rejected, $2.90; Buckhorn, $2.85. Receipts, 250 bags; shipments, none.

**Toledo Produce Market.**

Trade was dull this morning, on account of the rain. Prices of vegetables are firmer. Butter holds well at prices given. Eggs firm and in demand. Fruit easy and plentiful. Poultry in fair demand, and supply equal to demand. Meats steady. Hides hold at outside figures. Cheese firm.

Butter—Creamery, 17@18c; dairy, 14@15c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts, 15@16c.

Cheese—Full cream, 8@9c.

Vegetables—Celery, dozen stalks, 20@30c; potatoes, bu., 30c; sweet potatoes, bbl., $1.25@1.75; carrots, bu., 25c; parsnips, bu., 30c; beets, bu., 25c; turnips, bu., 25c; Hubbard squashes, doz., 90c@$1; pumpkins, doz., 60@80c; peppers, bu., 30c; rutabagoes, bu., 30c; onions, bu., 35c; dry beans, bu., $1; cabbages, doz., $2 per 100; corn, green, doz., 5@6c; mangoes, bu., 30c; tomatoes, bu., 60@70c; oyster plant, doz., 25c.

Fruits—Lemons, box, $2.75; oranges, box $2.50; pears, bu., $1; peaches, bu., $1.50; cranberries, bu., $2.50, or per quart, 10c.

Poultry—Chickens, spring, dressed, 9@10c; old fowls, 8@9c; live chickens, 7½c; turkeys 8c for live and 10c for dressed.

Dressed Meats—Beef, lb., 5@6½c; mutton, lb., 4@6c; lambs, lb., 6@8c; veal calves, lb., 7c; extra quality, 7½c.

Smoked Meats—Hams, sugar-cured, heavy, lb., 9c; light hams, 9½@10c; mess pork, $7; short mess, 9c; short clear, 10c; breakfast bacon, rib, 8½c; clear, 10c; bologna sausage, lb., 5c; pork sausage, lb., 5c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle, cans, 3, 5 and 10 lbs., 8c; 50 lbs., 7c.

Salt Meat—Mess pork, per bbl., $8.00@9.50; short, clear, $11.00.

Tallow—Per lb., 2¾@3c.

Hay—Timothy, per ton, $10; hay on market, $7.00@9.00.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 25c; ear, 100 lbs., 36c.

Flour—Spring wheat, $3.75@4.50; winter, $3.50@4.75.

Mill Feed—Middlings, ton, $10; hominy feed, $10; coarse meal, $12.

Hides—Green, cows and steers, 5c; No. 2's and bulls, 4c; cured hides, 6@6½c; No. 2's and bulls, 5c; green calf, 6½c; No. 2's, 5c; No. 1 kip, 5½c; No. 2's, 4c; sheep pelts, shearings, 10c; lamb skin, 15@30c; wool pelts, 25@70c.

Rock Salt—Packing, 90c per bag of 200 pounds; stock salt, ton, $10.

Petroleum—Prime white, Ohio test, 7½c; water white, 8½c; headlight, 9½c; eocene, 10½c; stove gasoline, 9½c; 63 test naphtha, 7½c.

Timothy Seed—$1.60@1.70, as to quality.

Beeswax—Per lb., 20@25c.

Flour—Spring wheat, patents, bbl., $3.75@4.40; winter wheat, patents, $3.75@4.40; winter straights, $3.25@3.75.

Wool—Unwashed, 8@13c; washed, 12@16c; tub washed, 17c.

**Live Stock.**

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 6.—(Ellrich Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle, 5 cars held over; trade slow. Hogs, 10 cars on sale; market active and 5c higher for Yorkers and lights, other grades steady. Sheep and lambs, 15 cars on sale, mostly Canada; market dull and 10c lower.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 6.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market active and steady; good demand; Yorkers and lights, $3.50; pigs, $2.50@3.25; mediums, $3.40; heavies, $3.30@3.35; stags and roughs, $2.25@2.75; closing steady. Sheep and lambs—Market active and stronger with light receipts; demand active and unsupplied. Sheep, $2.25@3.25; lambs, $3.50@4.50; closing firm. Cattle—Market steady; steers, $3.50@4.25; heifers, $3.00@3.75; cows, $2.00@3.00; closing firm for all good grades.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Hogs—Official receipts yesterday, 45,388; shipments, 11,344. Cattle—Receipts yesterday, 19,428; shipments, 3,927. Sheep—Receipts yesterday, 27,005; shipments, 4,390. Estimated receipts of hogs to-morrow 34,000. Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 19,000; left over, 6,000; market active, prices steady to a shade higher; light, $2.95@3.45; mixed, $2.95@3.40; heavy, $2.60@3.30; rough, $2.60@2.75. Cattle—Receipts, 6,500, including few Texans and 2,500 Westerns; market on best grades steady; others weaker; beeves, $3.30@5.05; cows and heifers, $1.25@3.80; Texas steers, $2.50@3.20; westerns, $3.00@4.10; stockers and feeders, $2.70@3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 21,000, generally steady.

**Grain and Produce.**

New York, Oct. 6.—Butter—Receipts, 10,030 packages; market steady; western dairy, 7½@11c; western creamery, 11@17c; Elgins, 17c; factory, 7@11c. Cheese—Receipts, 11,986 packages; market quiet; large, 7½@9¾c; small, 7½@9¾c; part skims, 3¼@6½c; full skims, 2@2½c. Eggs—Receipts, 8,398 packages; market steady; state and Pennsylvania, 18½@19c; western, 14@18c. Sugar—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 3c; refined quiet; crushed, 4⅞c; powdered, 4½c; granulated, 4¼c. Coffee, quiet; No. 7, 10¼c.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Close.—Wheat—October, 67⅞c; December, 69c; May, 72⅝@72¾c. Corn—October, 22⅝c; December, 23⅝c; May 26⅛c. Oats—October, 17⅛c; December, 17⅞c; May, 19⅞c. Pork—October, $6.45; December, $6.52; January, $7.27@7.30. Lard—October, $3.97; December, $4.05; January, $4.25. Ribs—October, $3.30; December, $3.35; January, $3.60. Flax seed—Cash, 72⅞@73⅛c; December, 74@76c; May, 80@81c. Timothy—Cash, $2.55; October, $2.55. Rye—Cash and October, 36c; December, 37c; May, 41c. Barley—Cash, No. 3, new, 25@35c.

### DAY ON WALL STREET.

**Close of the Stock Market in New York This Afternoon.**

New York, Oct. 6.—The failure of London to respond to the market improvement in prices that prevailed at our close yesterday exerted a chilling effect at the opening and encouraged an attack upon the list by the bear faction. As a result sharp fractional declines were generally scored, with the exception of Tobacco which improved 1 per cent to 66¾. Supporting orders were executed at the low level and this tended to stem the reaction and establish a higher range of valuets by 11 o'clock. Manhattan and Sugar were most in request and gained 1⅛ and 1 per cent respectively. Covering by the shorts influenced fractional improvements in other properties. The market was at the hour designated, selling off on on realizing and bear aggression encouraged by the less satisfactory European political situation.

Business came virtually to a standstill in the second hour. The tendency however, was downward and prices sagged to the level established at the opening. Foreign operations were on both sides of the market but inclined to the bear side, owing to the depression in the London market. Quotations for actual sterling were shaded slightly, demand being offered at $4.84 in some cases. Several large houses are said to be figuring upon gold imports.

The bond market was practically neglected but prices were fairly well sustained. The sales to noon were 60,000 shares.

New York, Oct. 6.—Money on call firmer at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 7@8 per cent. Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84@4.84½ for demand and $4.82@4.82¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.82½@4.83 and $4.85@4.86½. Commercial bills, $4.81. Silver certificates, 65¼@66c; sales, $1,000 at 66c. Bar silver, 65⅛c. Mexican dollars, 50¼c.

**Trade.**

There was a better feeling in the general trade of the country during the past week. Confidence is increasing. In staple articles, there has been more doing in some lines.

**Louisville Tobacco Market.**

Louisville, Oct. 6.—Offerings were light during the past week. The market has shown more firmness, excepting on the very low grades. The average quality was raised, and prices advanced. Official quotations are:

1895 CROP.

| Red Burley. | |
|---|---|
| Trash (green or mixed) | $1 00@ 1 50 |
| Trash (sound) | 1 50@ 2 00 |
| Common lugs | 2 00@ 3 50 |
| Medium lugs | 3 50@ 4 50 |
| Good lugs | 4 25@ 5 00 |
| Common leaf (short) | 4 00@ 5 00 |
| Common leaf | 5 00@ 6 50 |
| Medium leaf | 6 50@10 00 |
| Good leaf | 10 00@14 00 |
| Fine and selections | 14 00@18 50 |
| **Colory Burley.** | |
| Trash (green or mixed) | 1 75@ 2 50 |
| Trash (sound) | 2 50@ 5 00 |
| Common lugs | 5 00@ 7 00 |
| Medium lugs | 7 00@ 8 00 |
| Good lugs | 8 00@10 00 |
| Common leaf (short) | 6 00@ 8 00 |
| Common leaf | 8 00@11 00 |
| Medium leaf | 11 00@13 00 |
| Good leaf | 13 00@16 00 |
| Fine and selections | 16 00@26 00 |
| **Dark.** | |
| Trash (green or mixed) | 1 00@ 1 25 |
| Trash (sound) | 1 25@ 1 75 |
| Common lugs | 1 50@ 2 00 |
| Medium lugs | 2 00@ 2 50 |
| Good lugs | 2 50@ 3 00 |
| Common leaf (short) | 2 50@ 3 50 |
| Common leaf | 3 50@ 4 50 |
| Medium leaf | 4 50@ 6 00 |
| Good leaf | 6 00@10 00 |

**Wool.**

Bradstreet's reviews the wool market of the past week as follows: "The wool market shows continued activity, and values have hardened considerably under the better demand. Holders are no longer cutting prices in order to make sales, but are adhering to full market rates, and bids a fraction of a cent below their views will prevent a purchase. It has been largely in territory wools that recent business has been done, and at the close good staple lots of fair medium are quoted up to the basis of 30c scoured, with few desirable lots available at less money. It is difficult to get much more for fine, while medium lots are quoted, scoured, at 26@27c. Fine fleece wools are in short supply and firmer under a quiet demand, while medium fleeces are also doing better. The market is about 1c higher on unwashed quarter and three-eighth bloods, 15@16c covering recent sales. Pulled wools are steady and rather firmer. Australian wools sell fairly at steady prices. The London market is a shade easier, but values there are yet above the parity of sales on this side. Carpet wools are quiet but firm."

Dun's review says: "The heavy buying in advance of any visible demand for goods continues without abatement. Sales at the three chief markets were 8,325,200 lbs. for the week, and for five weeks ending September 30, in comparison with corresponding periods in previous years, domestic and foreign being separated, have been as follows:

| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 | 28,490,900 | 4,678,400 | 33,169,300 |
| 1895 | 19,465,700 | 15,253,470 | 34,719,170 |
| 1894 | 13,152,300 | 11,162,000 | 24,314,300 |
| 1893 | 14,322,030 | 2,817,145 | 17,139,175 |
| 1892 | 26,197,900 | 11,090,500 | 37,288,400 |

The eagerness of mills to anticipate future needs is becoming epidemic, though the purchases are mainly by the largest concerns and by speculative operators. The belief is general that prices will not go lower, and there is already much stiffening, the concessions recently forced by maturing obligations being no longer known, but the advance in quotations is but slight and on a few grades. Ohio XX is quoted at 17½, and there are no large sales of Territory at prices actually obtained a few weeks ago. The fact that much wool is under contract, to be held until after the election, leads some to look for a reaction then, in view of present large purchases."

**New York Cotton Market.**

New York, Oct. 6.—The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 3@6 points following disappointing cables. The continued heavy movement at the ports contributed to the weakness. Following the opening call there was a rally of 6@9 points on local covering. This improvement was soon lost on liquidation and at 11:30 o'clock the market was weak at about the opening figures.

Cotton futures opened easy. Sales 6,000 bales. January, $7.91; February, $7.94; March, $7.99; April, $8.03; May, $8.08; June, $8.12; October, $7.67; November, $7.70; December, $7.82.

Spot cotton opened quiet; middling uplands, 8 3-16c; middling gulf, 8 7-16c.

Kalamazoo, Mich., is famous for celery. So Thos. Slater's offer on page 3.